Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1819. [NUMBER 1528

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will on Monday the 20th instant, at noon, receive sealed proposals in writing for the supply of Tonnage for the service of Government.

The tenders are to be marked "Ship Tenders" and deposited in a box in the Chief Secretary's Office locked and sealed; the tenders must specify the monthly hire for three months certain and afterwards pro rato, and number of tons per register.

Other conditions upon which tonnage is required may be seen upon application at the office of the Superintendent of Marine. No regard will be paid to any tender that shall be delivered after twelve o'clock on the day above specified.

The tenders to be considered accepted, and the freight to become payable from and after the signature of the Charter-party.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM.
Acting Chief Secretary

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th September 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
For Ready Money,

A CONSIGNMENT of real Seltzer Water, in stone bottles: per dozen, Rupees 10. A most agreeable and pleasant beverage, when mixed with a little Madeira and Sugar.

Bombay 10th Sept. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, and To-morrow.

THE Property of an Officer, who has left the Presidency, consisting of Plate, Books, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. and a handsome English Built Buggy, with Horse and Harness complete.

ALSO

Hunting Saddles, Buggy Harness, Whips Europe Snuffs, Couch, & Gown Chintz, Spermaceti Candles, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Cheltenham Salts, Salt of Lemons, Marking Ink in cases, Fumigating Pastiles in great repute in England so soon as dinner is removed, Beer, Madeira, Gin, Brandy, &c. &. &c.

The Buggy will be put up at Twelve o'Clock precisely.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1819.

Special Sale,

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
To-morrow Thursday 16th September.

John Yeates

WILL SELL

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, (Plain and Cut) Cut Salts, and Butters Pots, Patent Kaleidoscopes Pins, and Needles, and some real Japan Blacking Paste, to close a concern.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1819.

Advertisement.

"THE Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of an intended and speedy revival of the DRAMA, at the THEATRE. The Exhibition of Paintings will finally close on Friday next, the 17th Inst. at 5 in the Afternoon."

Bombay, Sept. 15th 1819.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D SEPTEMBER 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Commissions of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are to bear date as specified opposite their respective names.

Medical Establishment.

Wm. Dalgairus, M. D.—Date of rank 28th Sept. 1817.
John Burchart, ... Do. Do. Do.
Joseph Shepherd, ... 19th April 1818.
James Bird, ... 2d Aug. 1818.

7th September 1819.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that a Sub Assistant Commissary shall be employed in the charge of the Department in Kutch and an Acting Sub Assistant Commissary to the Force in Kandeish.

The following promotions and Appointments are ordered to take place in the Commissariat Department.

Sub Assistant Commissary, Captain J. H. Dunsterville, to be Assistant Commissary at the Presidency,—Date of Appointment 1st September 1819.

Sub Assistant Commissary Captain Keith to relieve Captain Dunsterville at Poona,—do. do. do.

Lieutenant James Iredell, in charge of the Commissariat Department in Malwa to be Sub. Assistant Commissary, vice Wilson, appointed Assistant Quarter Master General in Kandeish,—do. do. do.

Lieutenant Ellis, Assistant Bazar Master with the Poona Division of the Army to act as Sub Assistant Commissary in Kutch,—do. do. do.

Lieut. Cazalet, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Sub Assistant Commissary in Kandeish,—do. do. do.

Lieutenant Iredell, will remain in charge of his present duties in Malwa.

9th September 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct in reference to the Government General Order of the 31st of May last, that the situations of Quarter Master and Linguist in the 1st and 2d Regiments of Light Cavalry shall be continued distinct until either of those Officers may be promoted or otherwise provided for, and the Orders of the Hon'ble Court can be carried into effect without prejudice to any Officer at present holding the Office of Quater Master, or Linguist of Cavalry.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Robertson, to the situations of Garrison Surgeon at Surat, vice Cruso, appointed Superintending Surgeon with the Force in Kandeish,—Date of Appointment 1st September 1819.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9th, Lieut. K. Cruikshank, Bengal Artillery, from Calcutta.
Do. 11th, Lieut. Col. T. W. Gifford, Commanding at Poonah, from Poonah.
Do. 12th, Lieut. S. Slight Engineers from ditto.
Do. do. Cadet G. C. Robinson, from England.
Do. do. R. Buckley, from do.
Do. do. J. F. Neville from do.

DEPARTURE.—NONE.

Berar, 31st August, 1819.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In the Supplement of the Bombay Courier of the 14th August last, I was a good deal amused and a little surprised by seeing the following Extract viz. Bombay is one of the Vilest places I have ever visited it has much the appearance of a Portuguese or Spanish Town. Nothing but Coolies and Cotton Bags in view, go where you will; a wide difference when you compare it with Calcutta. Rarely a well dressed Female is to be seen, with I must say the exception of a few Military Ladies who keep up a little order, I believe great jealousy exists in this place.

CAL. TIMES.

Now Mr. Editor, I had the pleasure to visit Bombay about 3 years ago, and cannot say that it struck me as being so superlatively vile, indeed the circumstance of its containing two or 3 Christian Churches and so considerable and enlightened a Civil, Military, Commercial and Clerical society, must at all times render it a place of the greatest importance. For my part I found the greatest pleasure and relief on my arrival in Bombay, producing a striking contrast to the sameness of an inland station, and although I was a perfect stranger met with the greatest attention and Hospitality in the familes of the different departments I had the pleasure to be introduced to. The extract then informs us that, Bombay has much the appearance of a Portuguese or Spanish Town, nothing but Coolies and Cotton bags in view, go where you will. Now we see many well built Portuguese and Spanish Towns not so very vile, and with respect to the offence caused by the poor Coolies and Cotton Bags I think we may view those indispensible objects of trade, and the busy hum of the Hamauls without any particular sensation of annoyance as there is generally room enough for us to avoid stumbling over them at the different wharfs and store houses. For my part the different collections of Bales and Packages fills me with an idea of the respectability, industry, and wealth of the commercial men in India. It is again stated that there is a wide difference when we compare Bombay with Calcutta; certainly Calcutta might not have been so limited in point of space being situated on a large river in a level country, whereas Bombay and its vicinity being more insulated affords shelter to many hundred sail of Shipping and which altogether forms the most beautiful scenery. The streets and buildings have lately been much improved in the modern style, and we may find particular streets and Houses in most large Towns which may sometimes offend the eye of an architect. The next assertion which is of some importance to the Ladies, is, that rarely a well dressed Female is to be seen, with (it is said) the exception of a few Military Ladies who keep up *a little* order, very good. Now I fancy we may see most Ladies well dressed if we remain some time at Bombay and the Military Ladies will no doubt conceive themselves highly flattered by the distinction of keeping up a little order, but what have the other Ladies done to offend our taste in the dress way. For my part I could not perceive any such very great difference or distinction between the Military and other *Ladies* of the settlement, and although I have had the honour of visiting Ladies at the diferent stations in India, I could not perceive that the Military Ladies had any peculiar manner in placing a feather or a Cockade, by which they could be known. Most of the Bombay Ladies have opportunities of providing themselves with the latest fashionables from the numerous shops, and as far as a poor Bachelor may be allowed to judge they appear to have availed themselves of the supplies in the Millinery Investments, nor do I see that they differ in any particular from their fair sisters and country women at the other presidencies. Although a Graham, and many others have endeavoured to persuade us to the contrary.

Last of all it is observed that a great Jealousy exists at Bombay. Now a little Jealousy only produces Competition in the fashionable circles which at times renders it difficult to judge who dresses best, and all ends in a wish to please, and provided we dont meet with any contempt or general scorn from the Ladies, I dont see why we need be so very severe on the Bombay folks or the appearance of the Town.

Mean while I have the pleasure to remain yours Sincerely.

AN OLD KING'S OFFICER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X's letter, shall certainly appear, if we can possibly get an engraving of the plan.

A Correspondent informs us that one of the Bunder Boats, alluded to in our last, filled when towing to leeward; this may no doubt happen but here the remedy is easy, for if the boat is immediately cut a drift, the crew with a little exertion may keep her upright, nay if they go the right way to work they might even bale their boat out.

After the boat is cut a drift, and a small axe ought to be ready for this purpose, the ship should to carry all sail and wear round, by which means they fetch the boat on the other Tack, and either take the crew off and abandon her, or otherwise as circumstance may require.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1819.

The Hannah, with her usual good fortune again anchored in our harbour yesterday after a passage of only 96 days from England, bringing us files of papers, as late as the 27th May; this ship has completed her voyage from Bombay to Bombay, in nine months and 8 days.

We can only account for the protracted absence of the other expected ships, by supposing they have touched at both the Cape, and Isle of France.

Commercial affairs with respect to East India produce are not in the least improved and cash, though they still talk of resuming the cash payments at the Bank, is scarce; the funds in consequence have suffered further depression and on the 27th May were at 67-⅓. New dollars are at 5-4 pe. ounce.

Numerous failures have taken place, and the pressure of the times have been very seriously felt throughout Europe: nor is any amendment calculated on for some time.

Nothing is doing in the Cotton Market some parcels were bought on the 21st of May on speculation at very low prices.

The Duchess of Kent, was safely delivered of a Princess on the 24th of May, at Kensington palace.

A very long debate took place in the House of Commons on the 24th 25th and 26th of May on matter, relative to the Bank and the resumption of cash payments, and the return to the ancient standard value.

The plan offered to the Bank is said to have been recommended by Mr. RICARDO; according to which, the Bank should never pay in coin, but in bars of gold at the standard price: in fine, it is advised, that the Bank shall at all times buy gold when offered, at *3l. 7s.*; and sell it, when demanded, at *3l. 7s. 10½d.* This scheme may have been derived from the practice of the Bank of Hamburgh. This Bank (as we learn from a little work, entitled "A Statement of the Pars of Exchange, and Trade in Bullion") is "bound by its constitution to receive all silver that is brought in, at the rate of 27 mks. 10sh. banco, for the mark of fine or *pure* silver; for which the person who deposits has credit given him upon the books of the Bank, But the Bank returns all silver called for by any persons having an account there, or holding a bill of exchange, payable in Bank money on Hamburgh, at the rate of 27 mks. banco, the mark of pure or fine silver."

This plan which received the unanimous consent of both houses is to be carried into execution and we have no doubt of its success; and however inconvenient it may be at first to the Bank, we are very sanguine as to its ultimate beneficial effect.

Private commercial accounts do not yield much additional information from what we have before stated.

Mr. Tierueys, motion for a committee to take into consideration the state of the nation was lost by a great majority.

In our Supplement of to-day will be found a most interesting document; being what we coniders the sense of the American nation at large, respecting the conduct of General Jack

son, in the Seminole war, and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Umruttee, Sept. 1st. We have had a very severe visitation of the Cholera, in this quarter during the heavy rains, and winds from the S. W.; but it is rather remarkable that when the wind comes round, and blows from the N. W. and Northerly, there appears few or no cases, during those days; and latterly we have only had perhaps, one or two cases in the week, and are in hopes the weather will clear up, as we have a respite of rain since the 28th; however, the grain Merchants and Marwaries are glad of an excuse to raise the price of wheat, rice, and jowarrie, &c. &c. the Farmers will have it, the growing crops are spoiled, ; so between them, I think numbers of poor people may starve.

We given insertion to the following account of the meeting of the Poona Turf club, with the most pleasurable feelings.

On Friday the 10th September, a General meeting of the subscribers to the Poona Races took place, in Tents on the Race course, to elect Stewards, and fix the sport for the ensuing season.

In the Evening the members of the Poona Turf Club dined together at the old palace, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and in the course of the entertainment some most excellent and humorous songs were sung with capital effect.

On the health of our much respected and absent President Mr. Elphinston, with success to him, where ever he goes, "being given, in 3 times 3 the repeated bursts of applause which took place, cannot be described. To this toast, the Tune of the Garb of old Gaul was played."

Absent and honorary members, was given with loud cheers in 3 times 3.

Tune, o'er the hills and far awa.
Recently elected members, 3 times 3.
" Tune, To Bachelors Hall."
Newly elected Stewards and officers for the ensuing races.— 3 times 3.
" Tune Bobbery Hunt."
Success to the Poona Turf 3 times 3.
Tune, High mettled Racer.

Numerous other Toasts were given, and appropriate tunes played which enlivened the scene, and towards midnight the jovial sons of the Turf began to move homewards well pleased with the arrangement: that had been made during the day, for the encouragement and support of the Poona Turf.

On Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen took the usual oaths on being appointed to situations in the Recorders Court.

William Milburn Esq.—Alderman.
Graves Chamney Irwin Esq.—Barrister.
Richard Woodhouse Esq.—Judges Clerk and Sealer.

We are concerned to hear, that many cases of the Cholera have occurred, on board some of the Ships in the Harbour; we can scarce offer an opinion as to the visitation of particular Ships, but cannot refrain from remarking, that the appearance of this disease, is often traced to some local disarrangement of the system.

The opposition seems to encrease in strength. Lord A. Hamilton again brought forward his motion for the Committee to enquire into the Scotch Burghs and carried it against ministers by a majority of 5; 149 to 144.

The foreign exchanges were becoming more favorable, and the price of bullion was lowering. A loan of between 20 and 30 millions was expected; and it was also apprehended that new taxes must be imposed.

The Attorney general has introduced a bill extending the act making it felony for British subjects to enter into the service of acknowledged states; to the case of British subjects entering into the service of assumed states, without permission of the British Government.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered an 84 gun ship to be built at Bombay, to be called the Bombay. The one now in the service to be called the Blake.

Major Scott Waring, the distinguished friend of Warren Hastings, died on the 5th May.

[*Bombay Courier Extraordinary—Sept.* 13.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Batavia, and General Graham, from this port arrived in the Channel on the 22d May, passengers all well.

The John Bannerman, Hunter, from Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 9th July, and continued her voyage to China on the 12th.

W. Blunt, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, embarked on her at Penang for China.

The Castlereagh of this port had also passed Mallaca.

The Pascoa, and Ann, who have both made Southern passages from Bengal, experienced a good deal of boisterous weather.

From what we can collect respecting the Orient it would appear that she had not sailed when the Hannah left the river.

The Carmarthen, Ross left the Downs about the 20th of May, as did the Swallow, Oliver both for this port.

The Ship at anchor in the entrance of the harbour is the Kader Bux, a ship that sailed some days ago for the Malabar Coast; she has returned for some papers left behind but does not purpose coming in to the harbour.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9th, Armed Boat Chacer, Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Ditto, Ship Pascoa, Samuel Ashmore, from Calcutta, 9th July.

10th Armed Pattemar Turrerow, Nizamoodeen, from Versovah.

12th Ship Fazel Karim, J. Keys, from Bussorah, 28th June.

Ditto, Ship Hannah, J. L. Heathorn, from England, 8th June.

13th Ship Ann, Robert Dickie, from Calcutta, 10th July.

PASSENGERS.

PER PASCOA.—Lieut. R. Cruikshank, Bengal Artillery.

PER HANNAH,—Mr. G. C. Robinson, Mr. J. Nevile, Mr. R. Buckly.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 11th Ship Westmoreland Free Trader, John Crirle, to Calcutta.

Ditto, Ship Kingsmill Free Trader, McDowal, to Calcutta.

PASSENGER.

BY KINGSMILL.—Mr. Wm. Kitson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Francis Warden, Stutely, for Bussorah.
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for do,
Ketch Mira, Whiteside, for Mauritius.
Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.
Ship Muleket Bhur, Moses Arattoon, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire. Chartered Ships York. and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Sophia, Cornwall Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay. Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel, Kureem.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy, Pascoa, Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.

Faz Rehmanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Muleket Bhur.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST 8th.—Ship Mary Anne, Webster, from Prince of Wales Island 11th July

Do. 9th, Brig Sarah Anne, W. Wilson, from the Cape of Good Hope 16th May, and Point de Galle 26th July.

Do. do. Cutter Mary, D. Campbell, from Chittagong 28th July

Do. Ship Eclipse, James Steward, from the Downs 2d April, and Columbo 28th July.

Do. 12th, Ship Northumbrian, T. Lawson, from Prince of Wales Island 9th June, and Pedier 28th July

Do. do. French Ship Favorite, M. Vanlour, from Havre de Grace 28th Feb. and Bourbon 7th July.

Do. do. American Ship Palladium, H. Larcom, from Boston 27th January, and Leghorn 17th April.

Do. 14th, H. C. Ship Rose, T. MacTaggart, from England 3d April, and Madras 8th August.

Off Calcutta.

Do. 11th, Brig Rebecca, the Mary Ann, and Sarah Anne.

Do. 13th, The Northumbrian, Favorite, French, and Palladium American.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mary Ann.—Mrs Hampton, and two children, Mrs. Smolt, two children, and the their nurse, Messrs. W. and J. Cox and a detachment of the 20th N. I.

Per Sarah Anne, from Point de Galle.—Mr. R. Brookes.

Per Eclipse, from England.—Lieut. J. G. Roseson, 3d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, the Revd. A. Hume, and Dr. S. Allan, Wesleyan Missionaries.

From Columbo to Bengal.—Mrs. Wolfe, Capt. D. Graham, Lieut. J. Cowper, J. Doran, R. Wolfe, J. Brown, W. Pitman, Ensign J. Vincent, with 160 non-commissioned officers and privates, three women, two children, and twenty-three native followers, H. M. 59th Regiment.

Departures from Calcutta.

AUGUST 11th.—Ship Good Success, J. Crocket, for China.

Do. do. Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for Madras.

Do. 12th, Ship Aberdeen, T. Hodges, for Buenos Ayres and Liverpool.

Do. do. Caledonia, E. B. Robert, for London.

Do. 13th, Brig Udny, P. Brown, for the Mauritius.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 14TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains—The H. C. Ship Streatham, the Cambridge and Isabella.

Kedgeree.

Remain—The Schooner Courier.

New Anchorage.

Remain—H. M. Sloop Dauntless, the H. C. Ship Atlas and Minerva.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 20. Ship Surry, Waldham, from London and Downs 22d April.

Do. 21, Brig Norfolk, Edward Oakes, from Coringa 29th July.

Do. do. Ship Catherine, W. Knox, from London and Downs 3d April.

Do. do. Schooner Generea, Desnams, from Mauritius 19th June.

DEPARTURES.—August 19, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Eattutnookaloo.

Do. do. Ship Bombay, G. Young for Port Jackson.

Do. 21. H. M. Brig Bacchas, J. P. Parkan, Esq. for England.

Do. 22, Ship Surry, T. W. Aldham, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 9th instant the Lady of Capt. Keith, Sub-assistant Com. General, of a Daughter

DEATHS.—September 14th Mr. Henry Dutton, Clerk, in the Auditor General's Office.

At Broach on the 29th ultimo Lieutenant Firewoker Henry Lowry Osborne, of the Artillery, Dept. Com. of Stores.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, on the 10th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Mr. James Wood, to Miss Mary Birmingham.

On the 19th ultimo, Mr. Charles Lefevre, to Miss Mary Hall, eldest daughter of Henry Ball, Esq.

On the 9th instant by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Mr. James While, to Miss M. Archer.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th instant, the Lady of T B Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

On Friday last, the 6th instant, the Lady of J. O'B Tandy, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain C. H. Bean, of a Daughter.

On the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. James Broders, junior, of a Daughter.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of George Ewan Law, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At the Botanic Garden, on the 8th instant, the Lady of N. Wallich, Esq. Superintendent, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th ultimo, the wife of Mr. John Grace Powell, (Gunner in the Regiment of Artillery, and Nephew of Colonel Grace, of the same Regiment,) of a Daughter.

At Rungpore, on Thursday the 29th ultimo, the Lady of C. R. Richardson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Seetapore, on the 22d ultimo, the the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Shapland C. B. 2d Batt. 25th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain J. H. Cave, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Agra, on the 1yt instant, after a few days illness, Lieut. Colonel W. E. Butler, Commanding the Agra Division of Artillery. He was a man of amiable manners, and as an Officer had greatly distinguished himself, during a long course of public service.

At Kedgeree, on the 2d instant, Mr. William Jones, private Assistant to Mr. Tucker.

Yesterday, the 15th instant, Mr. John McLeod.

Same day, Captain Henry Williams, of the Ship *Maria.*

On Sunday, the 8th instant, Lieut. George Hanbury, 25th N. I. and Sub-Assistant to the Superintendant of the Hon'ble Company's Stud,—aged 30 years.

Near Berhampore, on the 6th instant, on board a Budgerow on the river, Robert Chamberlain, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

At Futtyghur, on the 25th ultimo, William Rennell, Esq. of the Civil Service—deeply regretted.

At Almorah, on the 22d ultimo, Lieut. John Baterman, Interpreter and Quarter Master, of 1st Battalion 13th N. I. of a Typhus fever contracted by continual exposure to the sun.

At Muttra, on the 25th instant, after a severe illness of several days, Lieut. Robert Wharton, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—Chittledrong, on the evening of the 15th Instant, the Lady of Captain J. J. A. Willows, 2d Bat. 16th Regt. of a Daughter.

Bolaurum, Hyderabad, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles St. John Grant, Russell Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On the 16th August, the Lady of A. Mackschnie, Esq Surgeon of H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATH.—On Thursday the 5th Instant, after a short but painful illness. Mr Henry Tayler, of the Madras Hotel.—His loss will be deservedly regretted by all those who was acquainted with his worth as a friend-leaving a disconsolate Widow, and numerous circle of Friends to lament their irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

MAY.

MARRIAGES.—May, 14th John Raine, Esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, to Harriet, daughter of Wm. Boothby, Esq. of West-grove-house, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, at St. Pancras church, by the Rev. John Williams, the Rev. John Baddell, A. M., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. Peyton, Esq. of Brompton-crescent.

May 22, at St, Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Richard Harcourt Symons, Esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Symons, Esq. of Meend Park, Herefordshire, to Jane Dennis Tolson, only daughter of R. H. Tolson, Esq. of Woodland Lodge, Somersetshire.

May 24, Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R N. to Sarah Tournay Bargrave, youngest daughter of Robert Tournay Bargrave, Esq. of the Parish of Eastry, Kent.

May 24, at St. Marylebone Church, Chas. Powell Leslie, Esq. of Glass Lough, in the county of Monaghan, to Christinna, youngest daughter of the late George Fosbery, Esq. of Adare Farm, in the county of Limerick.

May 25, Joseph Houlton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Sophia Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Tuckett, Esq. of the Island of St. Christopher,

May 25. at St. George's Hanover-square, Lieut. William Bolton Bowyer, of the Royal Navy, to Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Beck, of the East India Service.

May 25, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Butler Edmund, eldest son of Edmund Thornton, Esq. of Whittington Hall, Lancashire, to Augusta, youngest daughter of Nicholas Hall, Esq. of Brighton, and Maidenhead, Berks.

BIRTHS.—On the 22d inst. in Weymouth, the lady of Joseph Browne Weeks, Esq. of Tooridge-hall, Surrey, of a still-born child.

On Sunday morning, the 23d inst. at his house in York-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dance, 2d Life Guards, of a Son.

On Sunday, the lady of Thomas Wyatt, Esq. of Woburn-place, of a daughter.

May 16, at Ringmere, Sussex, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Thomas Downman, Royal Horse Artillery, C. B. of a son.

On the 24th inst. Mrs. T. P. Smith, of Stoke-Newington, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 22d inst., at the house of James Payne, Esq., at Maidenhead, where he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while on a visit, James Brant, Esq., of Ditton-house, Pinkney's-green.

On the 22d inst., Mr. Joseph Hanks, of Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 74.

On Monday, the 17th inst., Elizabeth, wife of John Crane, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, aged 82.

On Monday, the 24th inst., at his house in town, Frederick Nicholson, Esq., of Old Jamaica-wharf, Upper Ground-street; and Baruet, Hertfordshire.

On Sunday evening, at his house, in Bedford-row, Wm Criswell, Esq. an eminent surveyor, who for sound judgment and honourable dealings was highly and truly esteemed, and in whose benevolent and compassionate heart the friend and the unfortunate were alike a sharer.

On Saturday night, after a painful illness of upwards of 3 months, Mr. Thomas Gale, of No. 7, Compton-street Brunswick-square.

On Monday, the 24th inst. at the house of Baijer Otto Baijer, Esq. in Bentinck-street, Kender Manor, Esq. of beech-house, Bucks,

On the 7th instant, at the Government-house, Weeden, Northamptonshire, deservedly lamented, Major Alexander Campbell, (commanding), Royal Artillery: he was interred with military honours, in the church-yard of Dodford, near Daventry.

May 12, aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Hayes, M. N. Vicar of Cawald's Durham.

May 20, at Wheat-hill, near Derby, Eliza Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Bateman, Esq. of that place.

May 20, at Spelsbury, in Oxfordshire, Cary H. Weller, Esq.

May 21, aged 88, Mr. John Hendry, late permit writer in the Excise Office at Hull.

May 22, in Welbeck-street May, wife of Staues Chamberlayne, Esq. of Ryes, Essex.

May 24, in Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, Mr. Charles Moysey, wife the Rev. Dr. Moysey.

May 25, at Chalfont-house Bucks, Thomas Aubert, Esq.

May 25, at Lambeth, aged 62, Mr. Felton Mathew, late of Goswell-street.

Lately, in Park-street, Grosvenor-quare, aged 39, Mrs. Dive, relict of the late Hugh Dive, Esq.

On the 2d instant, at Henley-in-Arden Major Johan Hilton, late of the 25th Light Dragoons, in the 39th year of his age, after a long and severe illness.

On the 28th ult., at Lisbon, of a consumption Captain Nicholas Pocock, of his Majesty's Packet Service, third son of Nicholas Pocock, Esq., late of Great George-street, Westminster.

On the 26th ult., at his Farm, Arnolds, Mountnessing, Essex, Mr. Thomas English, of Arundel-wharf, Strand, aged 48.

Calcutta.

AUGUST, 11,

While accounts are so discouraging from many parts of the country, respecting the crops of the present season, it is pleasing to find statements that partake not of the general gloom which we have had to notice. At Chittagong and in its neighbourhood, the crops are mentioned as uniformly fine, and becoming abundantly productive. We trust that the same appearances are to be found in other qnarters, and that favorable rains will yet occur to dissipate the apprehensions that are otherwise extensively entertained.

AUGUST, 16.

The *Journal Des Scavans* for December 1818, contains a Revew of Lieut. Colonel Johnson's journey from India to England. It is from the pen of M. A. Remusat. He blames the Author "for having continued his Journal in the same manner, after he has got into countries with which we are well acquainted, following through Poland, and even to Hamburg, the same method which, he has adopted for Persia and Georgia. "It is this mania of travellers," says he, "never to begin or end in the right place, which has procured us so many descriptions of the Peak of Teneriffe, Madeira, and the Cape of Good Hope, which too often do but serve to lengthen out narratives already too diffuse. In the work before us there are a hundred pages on the ancient provinces of Russia, with which a hundred works have already made us sufficiently intimate." This, we think, is a hint, worthy of being attended to by all modern publishers of Journeys, Voyages and Travels. We ought not to pay again for new versions of tales that have been related an hundred times.

On a second examination of the *Sydney Gazettes* we find scarcely any article of interest, which we have not already noticed. We observe, that the Provost Marshal of Van Diemen's Land, Mr. Martin Time, had been also suspended from his office, by order of Governor Mac Quarrie, for misconduct.

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and John Beaumont, Esq. appointed to act in his room.

Notwithstanding the unhappy fate of the desperate characters, who have heretofore absconded from Port Jackson, and followed a career of depredation and outrage, as bush rangers, it appears that neither the measures of Government, nor the certainly of misfortunes and hardship have been able to check abandoned convicts from betaking themselves to such a life. Lists of runaways, although less numerous than formerly, are still advertised in the *Sydney Gazette*, and all who may harbour or assist them are threatened with prosecution. Outcasts from society and abandoned to every species of crime, their being at large is dangerous to the settlement, from the enormities that they may have the opportunity as well as the inclination to commit. We insert a shocking case of murder, perpetrated by desperadoes of this description, as given in the proceedings of the Criminal Court at Sydney, which may perhaps be considered interesting.

SYDNEY, APRIL 10.

COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY.—This was a day of serious trial for the murder of William Cosgrove, a settler and district constable upon the Banks of the South Creek, on the 1st of the present month, by the discharge of the contents of a musket loaded with slugs into his body, of which wounds he died the following day. The prisoners were Timothy Buckley, by whom the gun was fired; David Brown, and Timothy Ford, all of whom had been in the colony but six or seven months, and prisoners in the immediate employ of Government, and who unhappily had not renounced those propensities which sooner or later were to lead them to an unhappy end.

The first witness called was Thomas Cosgrove, brother of the deceased, whose testimony was conclusive of the fact. This witness stated, that his murdered brother was a district constable at the South Creek; and that he having seen, and believing the three prisoners at the bar to be bush-rangers, requested him, the witness, to join in pursuit of the suspected persons; all which was readily complied with and a pursuit accordingly commenced. This was about one in the afternoon; the deceased went up to three men (the prisoners at the bar), and found them in conversation with two young men who were brothers of the name of York, one of them a son-in-law of the deceased. The deceased called to the prisoners at the bar, declaring his willingness to point them out the road to the place they were enquiring for, namely the "Five mile Farm," but appearing conscious that they were armed bush-rangers, he hesitated not to require their giving themselves up to him, he being a district constable. This evidence further proved, that the Prisoners at the bar were in conversation with the two Yorks for many minutes prior to the pursuit, which was pursued and persevered in by all the persons who joined in it by the manly boldness of the district constable, who, although a man in good circumstances, had reconciled the apprehension of danger with his manifest line of duty.

This witness, who seemed in his evidence to entertain no sort of feeling that could be construed into a vindictive sentiment, went further on to state, that one of the Yorks, the eldest, had joined in the pursuit; that his murdered brother had repeatedly required the three fugitives to surrender themselves; that Timothy Buckley, who had the musket, turned round repeatedly and levelled at them; that one of the fugitives, Ford, had attempted to wrest the piece from him, but did not succeed; that the pursuers behaved themselves with great courage and with the most determined zeal in apprehending these three stout men, one of whom was armed with a gun, and appeared only to await the moment of murder until the difference of celerity in his pursuers should mark the most needful object. Brown, who was the taller and most powerful of the three, turned several times upon Buckley, who had the gun, and told him to keep a good look out on such a man, meaning the man who was closest in pursuit, and this was the deceased; who was armed with a pistol, but did not discharge it until *after* he had received the contents of the musket into his side, breast, and lungs, the charge consisting of eleven or twelve slugs; his pistol afterwards went off, but hurt nobody. Stricken with death, the poor man then sat down on a bank; was taken home, and lived in anguish until the following day.

This witness declared himself the brother of the deceased; and in the sympathetic feeling of humanity, received from the Judge Advocate the following much to be remembered sentence of condolence. "Witness, you have done your duty to society; you have acted well in the performance of that duty, and the world has much to regret that you have paid so dearly for it, in the loss of a brother, and of a good member of society." Cornelius Ryan sworn.—Witness went last Thursday to the house of the deceased to get some wheat ground at his steel mill, and prior to any other communication, the deceased asked him if he had seen three men of suspicious appearance, whom he considered to be bush rangers; to which he answered affirmatively, and consented to go with the deceased, whom he knew to be the constable of the district, in pursuit of the run-aways; that the three men, now the three prisoners at the bar, were enquiring of the two Yorks the right road to the Five mils Farm; and the deceased telling them he would shew them the right path, they all ran off; on their doing which the deceased ordered them to deliver themselves up to him, as he was the district constable; that they nevertheless continued to run; the man (Buckley) who was armed with the gun, repeatedly turning round, and presenting it at the nearest of the pursuers: that the deceased was armed with a pistol, which went off on the instant after the explosion of the musket, the contents of which lodged in his body.

Other witnesses gave evidence to the same effect, proving the murder in the clearest possible manner; and also that the whole three of the prisoners at the bar were actuated by the self-same spirit of hostility, determining on the taking of life rather than surrendering themselves to justice.

The evidence being too clear to admit of a defence, the prisoners when called upon acknowledged being together on the unhappy occasion Brown and Ford making no farther observation than that the gun was in the hands of Buckley, from whom Ford would have wrested it, as appeared by the testimony of Thomas Cosgrove; but no conception could be entertained that his endeavour so to wrest it was well intentioned; and with respect to Brown, every witness had sworn that when the three were running from their pursuers, he said repeatedly to Buckley, "don't fire *until* there is occasion." He stated upon the contrary that his expression had not been *until* there is occasion, but that his actual expression had been, "do not fire, *for there is no occasion*." Every witness had distinctly sworn to the expression with which he had been challenged. "do not fire *until* there is occasion for it;" and he become of course a principal in the murder.

Timothy Ford, a very young man, apparently not exceeding two or three and twenty years of age, was placed on the right hand of Buckley, who was in the centre; and from every appearance seemed to have reconciled himself to an unavoidable destiny. The hour of trial and the hour of death are so closely connected in the case of murder, that this unhappy creature had death precisely in his view and as much as animated nature would afford, he might be esteemed the appearance of a moving corpse. The unhappy men upon each side of him defended themselves upon the principle that *they* could not prevent the firing; but why they, would the voice of reason say, associate with a man whom they could not bind, or manage armed with a loaded gun, and conscious of a punishment resulting to all connected with him for any crime he should himself commit.

The only doubt his honor observed, was whether the Court was in the possibility of discerning between the unfortunate men at the bar any difference or distinction of crime. That there was only one musket was an established fact: and that this one musket was the identically presumed defence of all, not mattering in whose particular hand it was, circumstances had sufficiently shewn. The only point upon which the Court could doubt of an equal criminalty was, whether there might not have been in the course of the transaction a forbearance, a kindness, which even in the criminal would be looked at by his judges with regard; but here nothing of the kind appeared. The man who fired the gun there could be no doubt respecting: but it was the entire wish of the Court to discover if possible a difference in the degree of guilt between the prisoners. One man endeavoured to wrest the musket out of the hands of the actual murderer; and it is only presumable that if he had got possession of it, he would have committed identically the murder committed by his companion. The man, Brown, had repeatedly desired Buckley, by whom the piece was eventually discharged, not to fire *until* it was necessary In the terms *until it was necessary* there was a tendency to murder.

The investgation had been long and patient; and for what reason? not to pass a verdict for a murder which was clear in its proof, but to consider whether either or both of the accompanying persons were guilty as principals or as merely accessaries, the Court considering that its judgment would be final, and establishing its verdict upon proofs which left no doubt behind them. Men meeting and combining in an illegal pursuit, what mattered it of what cast or colour their pursuit might be, they were all equally liable to every danger that might accrue there from; and here were three men, escapers from their Government employ, travelling from place to place with a loaded gun; a gun with eleven or twelve slugs; the whole of which were deposited in the body of a man whose duty it was to apprehend them, and who in the mild performance of his duty was horribly murdered. Brown had said that his words were not "do not fire *until* there is occasion, but that his expression was, "*do not fire for there is no occasion*" In this turn of expression there is a strong difference; but the entire weight of evidence is against him. The Court has been particular upon the point, and every witness has sworn particularly to the expression which brings this prisoner to the crime of murder as its immediate instrument and adviser. You heard the unhappy man who was murdered among you say, that he was a district constable; you also heard him require you to give yourselves up to him; you, Brown and Ford, it is melancholy to remark, saw repeatedly the prisoner Buckley turning round and levelling his piece at his pursuers; and at length you heard the explosion; one of you, that is Timothy Ford, having repeatedly told the actual murderer Buckley to keep a strict eye upon his nearest pursuers; having also endeavoured to wrest the gun away from the man who had it, how was it possible to say for what purpose; the whole of his conduct was against the slightest sentiment in favour of him. His Honor the Judge of the Court went to considerable length in the retrospection of an evidence which admitted not of contradiction; and performed the painful duty of passing sentence of condemnation with that degree of energetic sympathy which has ever distinguished him as a gentleman of feeling.

The unhappy men were yesterday executed.

Two other unhappy criminals, John Green and John Brennan, received sentence of death at the same time, for the crime of breaking into a dwelling house in the day time, and nearly murdering its occupier. They were condemned with the others, under the dreadful stipulation that they might a few days outlive the persons with whom they were at the same time sentenced.

IRISH MUSIC.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, of the 17th December, 1818, to the Managers of the subscription in Bengal, for the extension and preservation of the Harp and Music of Ireland.

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the very liberal remittances from India, through your hands, on account of the revival of the Irish Harp, the particular document of which is subjoined. We have delayed addressing you as we now do, till we could inform you of our progress in carrying your wishes into execution. It is favorable to an undertaking so interesting to Irishmen, that so much has been already effected in recovering the strains of our ancient Bards, as a great deal of our earliest and finest Music, which in the lapse of ages had been rarely listened to and seldom indeed to be heard,, even in the remote part of Ireland: is now recorded in a printed form, or prepared ready for publication. Owing to the exertions of the Harp Societies; a number of blind musicians have been taught to perform and preserve, our Irish Melodies and under one of the most severe privations, not only to support themselves, but from the cultivation of another sense, in some measure to minister as blind minstrels to the gratification of their countrymen. In the words of our great Epic Poet—those whose Eyes rolld in vain, and found no dawn, now wander where the Muses haunt.

"Smit with the love of sacred song."

What were hardly oral recollections, have now become indelilibly fixed, and with the ancient Music of Ireland, Poesy of no common character, has revived the heroism of ages past, as well as the pastoral scenes and manners of the period; If some refinements are discoverable belonging to a more cultivated age, the present epoch in Arts and Arms may excuse and reconcile the Anachronism.

We have now to mention how far we have ventured in the commencement of our plan, in order to render the fund committed to our care productive; we have gone no further than to select. with the assistance of Doctor Mcdonnell and Mr. Bunting, the gentlemen mentioned below as original Members of an association under the "Ulster Harp Society." We shall immediately call the Society together for the purpose of framing such regulations, as will forward the success of the grateful object in view, an object truly national, and one which ought from your munificient example to receive national support. We regret, that distance renders it ineligible to delay the adoption of measures, till they could have the approbation of those who have so generously contributed in India. As that however does not appear to be in your contemplation, it need not form a bar to our early proceeding. Your future suggestions shall meet with due attention, either as to regulations, or in the distributions, of the Funds.

As we shall shortly send you the result of what shall be prepared and digested at our early meetings, we have only again to express our sense of your zealous exertions, and to assure you and your coadjutors in India, that we feel bound to second them with all our zeal and attention.

(Signed HENRY JOY.
ROBT. WILLIAMSON.

THE ULSTER HARP SOCIETY.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

HENRY JOY, Esq. . . .	of Belfast,
ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Esq.	of Lambeg,
JAS. MCDONNELL, M. D. .	of Belfast.
EDWARD BUNTING, Esq. .	of ditto,
JOHN H. HOUSTON, Esq. .	of Grenville,
DAVID VERNER, Esq. . .	of Belfast,
ROBT. BRAESHAW, Esq. .	of ditto,
JOHN TEMPLETON, Esq. .	of Malone
WILLIAM SLOAN, Esq. . .	of Belfast,
JOHN MCCRACLUN, Esq. .	of ditto

Madras.

AUGUST 26,

"Upon the 21st Instant, a considerable part of the Brass Ordnance captured at Mahidpoor having arrived within the limits of the Presidency, they were met by The Commander in Chief opposite to Saint George's Church & were conducted by His *Excellency* under the Escort of a strong Detachment of Troops, consisting of Cavalry and Infantry, to the Government House, where they were received in front of the Banqueting Room by *The Right Honorable* The Governor. The same Escort, under the command of Colonel Molle of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, conveyed them from thence within the Ramparts of Fort St. Goerge."

"*His Excellency* The Commander in chief, upon delivering over the charge of the Guns and Trophies, addressed *The Right Honorable* The Governor as follows:"

"I have the pleasure, Sir, to inform you that thirty-five pieces of Brass Ordnance, being a part of fifty-two of the same nature which were taken from the Enemy at the battle of Mahidpoor, are at this instant under an Escort entering the limits of your Garrison of Fort St. George,

I have, in consequence, the honor to request your permission to place them at your disposal, with the view that you may be pleased to cause them to be received and deposited therein.

It is, at the same time, gratifying to me to add that these Trophies were acquired through the valor and discipline of the Troops of this Presidency, of whom the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Deckan, by which the Victory of Mahidpoor was achieved, were solely composed.—The disposition directed to be made under your immediate authority in your Capacity of Governor of Fort St. George, of the Troops composing your Body Guard with those of your Garrison to give Eclat to their arrival from the Field of Battle into the British Capital on the Coast of Coromandel, will, I am confident, prove as flattering to the feelings of every Individual of the Army as to mine in particular.

For these distinguished marks of your consideration and attention towards the feelings of the Army and my own, I beg leave to tender to you, Sir, the unfeigned assurances of our united gratitude."

To the above address *The Right Honorable The Governor* made the subjoined reply.

"The thanks of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, and of both Houses of Parliament having been conveyed by the highest authority in India to your Excellency and to the Officers and Men who were led to victory in Central India under your personal Command, it would ill become so humble an individual as myself to attempt making any addition to such splendid and lasting testimonials of the triumphant achievements of yourself and your comrades in Arms.

All I can presume to offer are my sincere congratulations upon these indelible proofs of the applause and gratitude of your country, and also upon the high Military honors conferred by *His Royal Highness* The Prince Regent upon yonr Excellency, and extended by selection and in gradation to Officers of different ranks upon this Establishment.

I cannot allude to the Madras Troops without venturing to profit of the privilage I enjoy in virtue of my Commission as Governor in Council, to express in your presence and in that of the numerous and respectable body of Officers here assembled, the deep sense entertained, by the Government of Fort Saint George, of the merits of their most gallant Army.

It is perhaps, however, less the province of a Government to dwell upon the successful results derived from the undaunted courage of Troops in the field than to point out their other valuable and important qualifications.

What Army has ever manifested greater perseverance in enduring fatigue, in submitting to privations, in surmounting all obstacles opposed to their progress by the inclemency of seasons or violence of the elements?—In what Army has the perfection of discipline been more conspicuous?—Where have Troops been more distinguished for their inviolable fidelity to their Colours, or for attachment to their Officers, to whom they look up with confidence and affection, as to their protectors and friends, and I may even add as to fathers?

Your Excellency may be assured that to me this is the proudest hour of my Government, when upon the threshold of the Majestic Edifice erected by the Munificence of the East India Company, in commemoration of the heroic deeds of former times, I receive from The Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, the brilliant Trophies of the glorious & decisive Victory of Mahidpoor."

The Marquiss of Hastings, it appears, has declined accepting the Diamond Star voted at the Meeting of Inhabitants of this Presidency in May last: His Lordship's reasons are given in the subjoined Letter, published, in the Madras Gazette of Saturday, by order of the Chairman and Committee.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, July 17, 1819

SIR,

It has been communicated to me that the Meeting at Madras, not contented with voting an Address which you are deputed to deliver from them, came to the resolution of presenting me with a Diamond Star.

I beg you to believe that it is impossible to feel with more warmth and sincerity than I do, the flattering disposition which prompted the vote. I must nevertheless, be allowed to decline the compliment; and I have to entreat, that you will without loss of time solicit the Committee, on my part, not to proceed in that object.

Of course, your resolution implied that the assent of the Court of Directors for your making such a present to me should be previously obtained. But a reference of that kind carries with it an unfairness which has escaped observation. An application so circumstanced would place the Honorable Court in the dilemma of incurring an invidious appearance, should it seem to condemn a gallant liberality, or of sanctioning a measure which it might have good grounds for regarding as objectionable. An objection does in my judgment exist. Howsoever little it is to be conceived, that any one holding the station, which I have the honor to fill, could in point of fact be led to consult the private feelings of Society in preference to a strict discharge of public duties, thro' any speculation of receiving such sort of testimonies, the principle should be rigidly maintained of precluding an aim at any species of popularity not distinctly connected with the promotion of the general interest.

The Madras Meeting has given me to feel proudly, that I am considered as not having erred in my views for advancing the prosperity of those concerns, with which I am entrusted by the Honorable Company. The distinction which the Address confers, by so asserting the policy and equity of my conduct, could receive no addition from the intended present; while the Meeting, by having contemplated the offer of it, has awakened in me every sensation justly correspondent to the affectionate cordiality with which it was wished to mark me more especially as an individual. I could not be more grateful. There is then no consideration which ought to render it awkward for the Committee to withdraw the portion of the resolutions to which this Letter alludes.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
Your very obedient and humble Servant,
HASTINGS.

Capt. Blacker, &c. &c.

Poetry.

WRITTEN ON A BLANK LEAF OF LORD BYRON's "BRIDE OF ABYDOS."

Know'st thou the land where the hardy green thistle,
The red-blooming heath and the harebell abound;
Where oft o'er the mountains the shepherd's shrill whistle
Is heard in the gloaming so sweetly to sound?

Know'st thou the land of the mountain and flood,
Where the pine of the forest for ages hath stood;
Where the eagle comes forth on the wings of the storm,
And her young ones are rock'd on the high Cairngorum?

Know'st thou the land where the cold Celtic wave
Encircles the hills which its bluewaters lave:
Where the virgins are pure as the gems of the sea,
And their spirits are light as their actions are free?—

'Tis the land of thy sire!—'tis the land of thy youth,
Where first thy young heartglow'd with honour & truth
Where the wild fire of genius first caught thy young soul
And thy feet and thy fancy roam'd free from control.

Then why does thy fancy still dwell on a clime
Where love leads to madness, and madness to crime;
Where courage itself is more savage than brave;—
Where man is a despot—and woman a slave?

Tho' soft are the breezes, and sweet the perfume,
And fair are the "gardens of Gul" in their bloom;
Can the odours they scatter—the roses they bear,
Speak peace to the heart of suspicion and fear?

Ah, no! 'tis the magic that glows in thy strain
Gives life to the action, and soul to the scene!
And the deeds which they do, and the tales which theytell
Enchant us alone by the power of thy spell!

And is there no charm in thine own native earth?
Does no talisman rest on the place of thy birth?
Are the daughters of Albion less worthy thy care,
Less soft than ZULEIKA—less bright than GULNARE?
Are her sons less renown'd, or her warriors, less brave
Than the slaves of a Prince—who himself is a slave?

Then strike thy wild lyre—let it swell with the strain!
Let the mighty in arms live, and conquer again;
Their past deeds of valour thy lays shall rehearse,
And the fame of thy country revive in thy verse.

The proud wreath of victry round heroes may twine,
'Tis the POET who crowns them with honour divine
And thy laurels, PELIDES, had sunk in the tomb,
Had the Bard not preserv'd them, immortal in bloom.

ORIGINAL.

TO A YOUNG LADY WHO PREFERED ITALIAN AIRS ON THE HARP.

What Heavenly sounds dwell on my Ear
What Angel form and Voice so clear
Tis Susan thus absorbs my mind
And makes our friendship so refined
How long that brisk Italian air
Employs that Voice and Hand so Fair
How oft that hand the Strings have met
To echo Dance and Wild Sonnet
Let not these giddy tunes employ
Whole years and months yet never cloy
Shall sacred music never raise
A Voice so well designed to Praise
Shall anthem never be thy choice
With all thy Skill and tuneful Voice
Let that pure tongue and Harp of Fame
For once exalt thy makers name
That Harp in Sacred writ so famed
By which King David heathen tamed
Now let the spacious Hall resound
And o'er the Strings thy hands rebound
In Heavenly praise your song employ
Like Seraphims in realms o' Joy
Let Handel feed the Sacred flame
And gain like him a lasting name!

M.

English Extracts.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1819.

The funds, without the occurence of any new cause to depress them, fell yesterday nearly as much as on Saturday. Consols for the account then left off at 68 1/4, and the last quotation (a word inserted in our vocabulary by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, with a new meaning)—the last quotation yesterday, was 67 15/16, making a depression of 1 3/8 per cent. Bank Stock declined in a still greater proportion, and the last price was 212, being 14 per cent. lower than on Saturday.

Her royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered yesterday morning, at Kensington palace, of a Princess, at a quarter past four o' clock.

The following Privy Councellors were present on the occasion:—

His Royal Highnes the Duke of Sussex, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis of Landsdown, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, Bishop of London, Mr. Vansittart.

The following bulletin was issued after the event:—

"BULLETIN. "Kensington-palace, May 24

"Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent was safely delivered of a Princess this morning at a quarter past four o'clock.

"Her Royal Highness and Princess are doing well.

"J. WILSON. (Signed) "D. D. DAVIS."

Dr. Davis visited the Dutchess again at 3 o'clock, when the following bullet in was issued:—

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her infant continue in a favourable state. "D. D. DAVIS.

"Monday, 3 o'clock p. m. J. WILSON."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

OF TUESDAY, MAY 25.

CROWN-OFFICE, May 25.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Town and Port of Hythe.—Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq. in the room of John Bladen Taylor, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 24, 1819.

DRAGOON GUARDS, 6th Regt.—Richard Harcourt Symons, Gent. to be Cornet, by pur. v. Blaquiere, prom. in the 18th Light Dragoons.

DRAGOONS, 1st Regt.—Lieut. John Cranston Green, from halfpay of the Cavalry Staff Corps, Lieut. v. Fred. Ross, exchanged.

LIGHT DRAGOONS, 18th Regt.—Assist.-Surg. John Quincey, from half-pay of the Regt. Assist.-Surg. v. Pulsford, deceased.

FOOT, 3d Reg.—Ensign John Cameron, jun. from half-pay of the 92d F. Ensign, v. C. T. Williams, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

25.—Lieut. Wm. Anderson, from half-pay of the 31st F. Paymaster, V. Smith, dismissed the service.

57th.—To be Ensigns Wm. Ferrier, from half-pay of the 56th F. Vice Alex. M'Lachlan, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign Thomas Bainbrigge, from half-pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion, v. T. D. Anderson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st CEYLON REGIMENT.—Ensign James Basset, from the 4th West India Regiment, Second Lieut. without pur, v. Rich, Basset, whose appointment has not taken place.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Special Court of Proprietors was held in the East India House.

The minutes of the last Court being read:

The Chairman announced that the Court had been specially called, to consider the propriety of a Resolution agreed to by the Directors, granting the sum of 60,000*l.* to Trustees for the Marquis of Hastings, to be vested in the purchase of estates.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors was then read.

The Chairman then moved, that the Resolution now read be adopted. The grounds for this vote were, the services which the Noble Marquis had done to the Company and the enlightened principles on which he had acted. These services were recognized by the unanimous Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and of this Court. Had he been a servant of the Crown, he would, ere this, have been honoured by a substantial grant.

Mr. Huddleston was at a loss to see why the sum should be granted at the present moment, as the Marquis, from his office, had 25,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Grant said he could not consent to the grant now proposed, as no servant should be rewarded in the middle of his services, but when they were ended, then was the time to think of reward.

Mr. Hume said the principle was what he objected to, for a premium was hereby given to any military man to begin war. Lord Minto's was a peaceable administration, and yet he got no money; but because Lord Hastings was a conqueror, therefore he was to be rewarded. Why should the money be given to trustees? If given at all, let it be to himself. And the most honourable manner to dispose of it would be to pay his debts. He moved that this question should not now be put.

Mr. Gahagan seconded the amendment.

Colonel Allen repelled the assertions of Mr. Hume, relative to the grant being a premium for plunder and war.

Mr. Impey thought the Court would do well to confirm the Resolutions of the Directors.

Sir W. Burroughs argued, that the Company had a power to grant such pensions as the present, and that power was granted by Parliament.

Mr. D. Kinnaird highly approved of the grant. He spoke not from feelings of friendship, but because he felt the high character of the Marquis entitled him to it.

Mr. Lowndes thought the present not a favourable time for the grant; he at the same time eulogised the services of the Noble Governor General. This 60,000*l.* was a kind of subterfuge for the annual sum of 5,000*l.*; and, by granting the former, they were virtually acknowledging that they had no power. They would be obliged to borrow the sum; but might he not say to them, as Tom Sheridan said to his father, when the latter threatened to cut him off with a shilling—"Father, where will you borrow?"—[A laugh.]

Mr. R. Jackson defended the grant, and stated, that the public ought to know, that the 60,000*l* was agreed to before ever the 5,000*l.* a year for 20 years was thought of.

The original motion was then carried, when a ballot was demanded, and fixed for Thursday, 10th of June.

The Court then adjourned.

The cession of the free Christian State of Parga to the Pagan government of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, which is said to be contemplated by our government was introduced to the notice of the House of Commons last night. We shall probably have a more convenient opportunity of delivering our opinions upon this subject, but even now we will not conceal our exultation that a question so deeply involving the national honour, has thus come fairly and constitutionally before the free and christian people of this country; who will scarcely suffer the transfer of a whole nation of their brethren from the enjoyment of liberty and their religion to the detestable yoke of an infidel despot: or willingly forego that boast which proclaimed in Thunder at Algiers,—that England is, in every climate, the champion of the cross, and the ally of liberty in every soil.

Her Royal Highness intends suckling the infant Princess. The Prince Regent is frequent in his inquiries by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. The Duke and Duchess of Glocester were some time at Kensington Palace on Monday.

The Earl of Carnarvon had a grand ball on Monday evening, at his elegant mansion in Grosvenor-square. The company began to arrive about half past ten: the ball commenced soon after eleven; and it was half past five on Tuesday morning before the distinguished party retired.

Lady Hyde Parker's masquerade, on Monday evening, in Cumberland-place, was one of the most splendid and elegant entertainments given this season; upwards of 300 distinguished fashionables were present.

Lady Smith gave her second grand rout this season on Monday evening at her elegant residence, the Terrace, Piccadilly. The company present exceeded 1000 persons.

Lord Whitworth, say the French papers, has quitted France, but soon returns, having hired the chateau d'Ollainville, near Arpajon, for six months.

A Female Doctor.—Doctor Charlote Von Siebold, the celebrated female accoucheur employed in delivering her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is the daughter of Dr. Von Siebold, an eminent physician at Darmstadt, and of Mad. Von S, a lady whose abilities in the obstetric art have spread her fame over every part of Germany. Miss Von Siebold, after improving herself in the same career under the tuition of both her parents, determined to add to her knowledge and experience the advantages of an academical education. However singular it may appear in this or any other country, this lady actually attended the various courses of medical lectures at Gottingen, and when she had completed her studies, took the degree of Doctor in Medicine with the usual formalities. Since that time, her success, not only in the obstetric art, but in the different complaints more particularly incidental to her own sex, has established her reputation on the Continent, and has led the choice made of her on the present occasion, a choice which the event has to well justified.

A Circular has been sent to Ministerial Members, inviting them to meet Lord Castlereagh at the Foreign Office on the 7th of June. The object, according to report, is to sound them on the measure of reviving the Property-tax, with certain modifications, and even on the principle of a commutation, by which persons possessed of real property would be relieved from Assessed Taxes, in proportion to the sum they paid as a Property-tax—while trade and professions, not chargeable with Property-tax, would still be liable to the full amount of their Assessed Taxes. If this should fail, taxes to the amount of two millions and a half per annum ar to be devised to pay the dividend on the expected loan; and among other articles, it is said, that an additional tax is to be laid on Malt.

Price of Bullion.—Portugal gold in coin yesterday was, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* an oz. and silver in bars, standard, at 5*s.* 4*d.*

The Judges have delivered their opinions in the case of the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall, *v*, Sir John St. Aubyn. Nine questions were put by the House to the Judges, on the subject of the Prince's rights and powers: but the following answers are the most material:—*Unanimous*, "We think the Prince can, as Duke of Cornwall, by force of the right vested in him, sue and be sued in the Court of Exchequer, by his Attorney General, on matters concerning the title and inheritance of the Duchy; and that a judgment is to be executed in the same manner as a judgment in matters touching the Crown or the inheritance of the Crown. We conceive the Court of Exchequer most proper for this subject, but that the right may extend to other Courts." And in answer to the question, whether the lands of the Duchy are subject to the statue of limitations—"We think an information of intrusion at common law will lie for the Prince, for lands held of the Duchy, but not for any other lands."

[*St. James's Chronicle.*

LONDON, MAY 26, 1819.

Lord Whitworth, say the *French* papers of Saturday, has quitted France, but soon returns, having hired the Chateau d'Ollainville, near Arpajon, for six months. M. Gouvion St. Cyr, Minister at War, goes forthwith to the waters of Carlsbad, in Bohemia. M. Dessolles conducts the war department in his absence. The Chamber of Deputies, after some hesitation allowed a charge of 2,500,000f. in payment of indemnities to the English, for seizures of property made at Bourdeaux in the year 1814.

We are convinced, that it now becomes Ministers and the public to make a strong effort for the return of cash payments; and we are convinced also of another circumstance, which is, that after the Bank shall have made use of every art to elude the proposed law, they will at last not find it so difficult in execution as they had imagined. However, as the matter stands at present, and has long stood, the choice is between cash-payments and no cash-payments through any unforeseen turn of affairs, or by any other mode than that prescribed by the law, there is nothing to prevent their adopting such a course. We shall be very happy to see the law rendered obsolete as soon as it is enacted, by the appearance of guineas and sovereigns,—and a notification from the Bank that their notes are convertible at pleasure. But how insolent, how disgusting, and offensive to speak of a measure which provides for the return to cash-payments in four years' time, as hasty and precipitate! How many of those foolish or wicked men who so designate the measure, will be precipitated into their graves before that time arrives! To be brief, the Bank restriction act, *if* it has enabled us to sustain the grand contest for our liberties and independance, has been productive of much good; we know, without an *if*, that it has been productive of much evil. But we have now been triumphant in the great conflict; are we then to retain the evil of the measure, when even the problematic good has ceased? The war, which it is said we have been enabled to terminate happily, thro' the suspension of cash-payments, will have been ended almost ten years are the resumption takes place; and till that resumption does happily take place, we are not saved: we are in danger, and may be subverted and thrown into commotion at any time.

This day is settling-day at the Stock Exhange for the present account, and as Consols have suffered a depression of full 10 per cent. since its commencement, very heavy losses must have accrued to individuals, which will probably not be adjusted without much difficulty. It is expected that a very large quantity of stock will be delivered by those persons who have sold for the account, and this circumstance, combined with the unfavourable state of the public opinion, contributed yesterday to depress the funds even more than on the preceeding days. The highest price of Consols was 67⅞ and the lowest 65¼. The market left off at 65⅜. The state of the account having rendered it desirable for many speculators to gain time, and to carry forward their transactions to the opening in July, There took place, what has been long unknown at the Stock-market, a premium on continuation: the difference between the price & that for July month to ½ per cent. Exchequer bills sunk to 7s. discount, & were with difficulty saleable at that price. In Bank Stock, the market remained nearly stationary, little or

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

no business, we believe having been done.

The Duchess of Kent we are happy to say continues as well as can be expected in every respect. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued yesterday:—

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has had an excellent night, and the Royal infant continues to do well.

Signed "J. WILSON,
"D. D. DAVIS."

Her Royal Highness, intends suckling the infant Princess. The Prince Regent is frequent in his inquiries by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. The Duke and Duchess of Glocester were some time at Kensington-palace on Monday. Yesterday the Duke of York was with his Royal brother upwards of an hour.

We are again assured, says the *Bremen Zeitung* of May the 18th, that Sandt is yet alive: According to report, a proposal had actually been made to put him to the torture, but was rejected with indignation by the Grand Duke. Letters have also reached London stating, that the Grand Duke of Baden had been so enraged at the proposal, that he discharged the Commission for investigating the affair.

On Monday evening his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Mr. Cullen Smith and Sir Robert Williams, left their names at Kensington-palace, to inquire after the health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

As a proof of the great facility of communication at present with the United States of America, we record the following fact:—A respectable house in this town addressed their correspondents in New York, on the 3d April, by the *Triton*, Captain Holcomb, for Boston, which vessel made an extraordinary passage of 18 days to that port, from whence the letters went by the mail to New York, and the reply, dated the 25th April, was delivered in Liverpool on the 14th May, after a passage of 18 days. The whole being thus accomplished in the unprecedentedly short period of forty-one days, the total distance being 6,160 miles.—*Liverpool Courier* May 16.

PRICE OF STOCKS MAY 27TH.

Bank Stock, 212 214 209	Long Ann. 16 15-16ths 17
3 per Cent. Red. 66¼ 5¼ 6¼ ⅞	Ind. Stock, 206 5 6
3 per Cent. Con. 67⅛ 6¼ 65½	India Bonds, 5 pr 10 dis.
3½ per Cent. 74¼ 74	Exch. Bills, 2d. 23 7 6 dis.
4 per Cent. 83¼ 80½	Con. for Acc. 67¼ 7 ½ 6¼ 65½
5 per Cent. Navy, 101 ¼ 98½	

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

As the propriety of renewing the present laws upon this subject has been rendered a matter of much debate both in and out of Parliament, the following extfact from the Report on the Insolvent Laws presented to the Legislature of New York by one of its Committees, may not be without its use.

"The object of imprisonment is to coerce the debtor to pay his debts by property within his command, and which cannot be discovered or reached by execution. Another useful object of imprisonment is the check which it is calculated by its influence to give to the artful or thoughtless creation of debt, without any means or disposition to pay. The frauds upon property which are daily and almost incessantly committing in this way, are equally immoral and distressing with the more open or direct invasions of property by acts of a criminal nature. And without such means of coercion as personal imprisonment, it would appear to us, that persons who had no fixed residence, or had no visible or tangible property, or whose property was exempt from execution, or whose property consisted in money, or bonds, notes and public or corporate stock, or whose property lay out of the state, would be entirely lawless, without any power in the creditor to obtain justice.

"It appears to us, as far as our observations and experience have extended, that imprisonment on execution for debt is not frequent, unless the debtor has applied his property unfairly, or refused to give to his creditor any reasonable and satisfactory explanation. If the cases were carefully examined, we believe, they would generally terminate in this result; for severity towards fair but unfortunate creditors, is no part of the temper or disposition of the times. The security of debts and confidence in contracts, has been so much weakened in public opinion by the operation of our Insolvent Law, that it would seem to be the debtor, and not the creditor, who has at his command the hopes and fears, the comfort or distress, of the adverse party.—And, we are entirely of the opinion, that if it be once well known and generally understood, that those who contract debts must expect to pay them, or that they must be able to satisfy the creditor of their integrity and genuine misfortune, or that they will have to submit to the temporary restraints now imposed by law, and that if no other relief was to be afforded, it would have a most salutary effect upon the morals and habits of the community.

"We do not, therefore, perceive that the law of imprisonment for debt requires any material amendment; and if we were to suggest any alteration, it would be to exempt females altogether from imprisonment, in consideration of their sex.

CURIOUS DETECTION.—An extraordinary act of what our Scottish friends call *abstracting* at present occupies, it is said, the attention of the higher circles, in consequence of the distinguished rank which the subject of this article held in society. This personage has gone "to that bourn from whence no traveller returns," and he had left behind him a name unimpeached until this *eclaircissement*. To understand the detail, it is necessary to go some years back. A well-known character in the busy scenes of politics, many years ago married, in a foreign country, a lady of great fortune and considerable accomplishments. Some time after their arrival in our gay metropolis, the Lady having jewels of prodigious value, her husband represented to her the folly and danger of retaining such precious articles about her person, adding the serious loss of interest, &c. The lady was inexorable. The gentleman desisted from the pursuit. Some time after, upon a great emergency, the lady sent for her legal adviser, and told him that she had been robbed of all her jewels. The learned gentleman recommended an immediate application to the police-officers. The lady hesitated, her husband being absent from town—subsequently she consented. A full escription of the property was entered in the robbery-book at Bow-street; hand-bills were issued to the pawnbrokers, and advertisements published. All inquiry proved fruitless; no discovery took place during the life of the lady, nor that of her husband; but lo! after his death, the executors found in his secretaire the very jewels which the wife had lost. They have been valued since, and are estimated at a very considerable sum indeed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

WESTMINISTER,—WEDNESDAY,

[*Sittings before the Chief Justiceand a Special Jury.*]

LORD HENRY MOLYNEUX HOWARD V. THE REV. THOS. E. MORRIS.

Mr. Scarlett said he had the honour to present himself to the Court, as Counsel for Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, upon a charge against the defendant, who was a respectable Clergyman of the Church of England, for having published a libel, in a Weekly Newspaper, of the 1st of January, 1816. It was couched in the form of a letter, addressed to the plaintiff, and signed by the defendant, and at great length commented very severely upon him. To this the defendant put upon record three pleas; first, he pleaded the general issue, and next, he pleaded justification of some of the averments of the declaration. The noble plaintiff was brother to the present Duke of Norfolk, and nephew to the late Duke. He was made an object of peculiar regard by that Nobleman, who, at an early period of his life, had him brought to his house, and educated under his own eye in that feligion of which he made profession himself. He had a house purchased for him in Grosvenor-street; and as the plaintiff had considerable expectations from Sir Francis Molyneux, who was his maternal uncle, the late Duke was a principal agent in bringing about his union with Miss Long. When the plaintiff's means had been extended by the bequests of Sir Francis Molyneux, and his wants had increased in the same ratio, the Duke permitted him to reside at Park House, a noble mansion of his own, contiguous to his seat of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, with a nominal rent of 25*l*. The Duke was a nobleman, the sphere of whose gallantries had been so extensive, that they became proverbial. In many parts of the kingdom there were to be found pledges of illicit love, which showed the extent and promiscuousness of his irregularities. Among these was an obscure female in the North of England, who became the mother of two young women, of whom one was the wife of the defendant, and who, by this means, first laid the foundation of his connexion with that noble family. Though by no means partial to his illegitimate children, the Duke was induced to confer upon the defendant particular marks of his esteem; for he first presented him with the living of Shelton, and ultimately with that of Stokinton, near Arundel, which yielded him a considerable revenue. This nobleman died in the December of 1815, and left the plaintiff, Lord Henry Molyneux Howard (though not the heir of his title) the heir of a great share of his personal property, which was said to be worth 400,000*l*. as also a residuary reversion of the title and estate to his son. During his life, Lord Henry Howard was member of parliament for the city of Gloucester; but when the presentation of that city was thrown open, soon after the death of his Grace, he (the plaintiff) published an Address to the Electors, in which he declined offering himself again to them. There was, however, a meeting of the Freemen of the City, held at the Plough Tavern, in London, at which they passed certain Resolutions expressive of their approbation of the plaintiff's Parliamentary career. These three circumstances were made the objects of the present libel. It charged the plaintiff with having used dishonest and dishonourable influence with his noble relative, to obtain from him the distinguished place he held in his will, to the utter exclusion of his illegitimate children, and with being a "legacy hunter;" and charged him likewise with inconsistency in his professions of disinterestedness in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, alleging, that so far from being of the Whig party, as he pretended, his name was to be fouud in the minority in which Ministers were left in the House of Commons, upon the question as to the increased grant to the Duke of Clarence. It also negatived his boast of having by his single influence procured himself to be returned for Gloucester, attributing this entirely to the operations of the late Duke, and predicted that thenceforward he would not be returned, as the Duke was dead. A charge was also made against him of having, by insinuation and indirect interference, obtained so much sway over the Duke's mind, as to be a principal means of estranging him from his illegitimate children. Another paragraph of the same libel contained these words: "This sensualist is now dead, and from the knowledge which we have had of his disposition, we are not surprised that he followed the dictates of his caprice in making his will. He has disposed of all his personal property, upwards of four hundred thousand pounds without taking into consideration the claims of his children; and we know that there were not wanting persons about him to estrange him from his children, &c. &c. A son of his, called Mr. G——, from the neglect which he experienced from his father, destroyed himself, &c. &c." This was not language to be used towards a nobleman, and was particularly aggravated by coming from a person of the defendant's sacred character, who, instead of thus preaching up slander and obloquy, should have been the disseminator of charity and love. He had long since disgusted the Duke by his conduct, and that of his wife, at Arundel, by setting up claims, on her part, incompatible with the justness of them, considering their relative situations. At the time that the Duke first took umbrage at this, the plaintiff adopted a different course, and used every effort to reconcile him to the Duke. For all this, the defendant had ever persecuted him with unrelenting malignity; and the noble plaintiff, reluctant at all times to come into that Court, would never be induced to do so, if he had not been threatened with a repetition of the like slanders and libels on his character. To shield himself from these, he now sought refuge from an English Jury, and he (Mr. Scarlet) doubted not but, when they took into their calculation the amiable character and kindly disposition of the plaintiff, they would not hesitate to do him justice.—Hethen laid his damages at 500*l*.

From a variety of evidence adduced in support of the action, it appeared that the Duke always refused upon principle to put his illegitimate children upon the same footing as those born in wedlock. Lest he should excite expectations on their part which he never intended to fulfil, he did not encourage that unrestrained intercourse of affection which usually subsists between a parent and his offspring. He always declared that the names of his illegitimate children should never appear in his will, but that he would provide for them during his lifetime by annuities. It is stated, however, that some of these were at his death, left in a very destitute condition.

The defence, which was long and uninteresting, was conducted by the defendant in person, with a firmness and ease which nothing but superior acquirements and an enlightened-mind could have given him. The jury, after retiring three quarters of an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Fifty Pounds. The trial did not conclude until eleven at night.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

We hear that the President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of War, will set out about the end of the present month, on a tour to the Southern States.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

(From the Georgetown Messenger.)

The inhabitants of the district, and Mem-

bers of Congress. gave a splendid ball on Friday last, at Crawford's tavern, to Mr. and Mrs. Bagot, previous to their departure for England. After supper the health of Mr. and Mrs. Bagot was drank with great applause; and in compliment to the occasion, the band struck up the English national air, *God Save the King*, which was immediately followed by *Yankee Doodle*.

Mr. Bagot returned thanks in a handsome manner, and expres ed his grateful sense of the attention he had received since his arrival in this country, and his sincere wishes for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Bagot has, by the amenity of his manners, the respect which he is believed to have always shown towards the Government, and the uniform politeness with which he treats every body, gained a greater degree of goodwill than has been experienced by any other English Minister, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Erskine. He has shown how easy it is to combine with the most sincere attachment to his own country and its institutions, the most perfect respect for others. Mr. Bagot is truly an Englishman; his departure will excite the most sincere regret of all who have had an opportunity of knowing him.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 6th.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1.

Occupation of Florida.—The house then, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to which was referred the bill authorizing the President of the United States to take po session, under the treaty with Spain, of East and West Florida, and providing for the temporary government of the territory.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend the bill, by inserting a provision, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners f.r the adjustment of the claims, and of the westen boundary, in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty, and providing the sum of —— dollars to defray the expenses of the said commission.

Mr. Holmes, in proposing this amendment, remarked, that it was made rather in pursuance of the suggestion of one of the executive departments (the Secretary of State), by whom it was considered necessary, than because it had been deemed essential by the committee. It remained for the house to decide whether it was now proper or not.

Mr. Poindexter thought that Congress would act more understandingly on this subject, if it waited for the ratification of the treaty. It was not now known what the duties of these Commissioners would be, how extensive, what amount of spoliations they would have to adjust, &c. The bill constituting the Commissioners ought to point out the place of their sitting, what kind of evidence they would receive, &c.; all these points could be better settled and provided for, after the treaty was ratified; until then, the provision would be premature.

Mr. Hopkinson spoke in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Clay was opposed; he remarked, in reply to Mr. Hopkinson, that he might spare himself any trouble about interest on those claims; if the claimants should get the principal, they would, in his opinion, do very well, as the amount of the claims probably exceeded the 5,000,000 to be paid. He said, legislation on this subject was premature, and not justifi d by the necessity of the case. There was no doubt the treaty would be ratified by the King of Spain, unless on this, as on some other subjects, he should be mad. As, however, Ferdinand might think proper to withhold his assent from the treaty, this government would cut rather a ridiculous figure, if it should now proceed in anticipation to execute its stipulations.

Mr. Holmes's amendment was negatived, and the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to add the Missouri territory to the Union has been rejected in the Senate.

SENATE IN CONGRESS, Feb. 24.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Mr. Lacock, rom the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 18th of December last, "That the message of the President, and documents, relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers: that said committee inquire relative to the advance of the United States' troops into West Florida; whether the officers in command at Pensacola and St. Marks were amenable to, and under the control of Spain; and particularly, what circumstances existed to authorize or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts,

Reported,—That they have, under the authority conferred on them, called for and examined persons and papers. The testimony obtained is herewith submitted. The committee, after the most mature and dispassionate examination of the subject, offer for the consideration of the Senate, the following narrative of facts, and the opinions and deductions clearly arising from, and growing out of, the facts thus presented. On the origin of the hostilities between the United States and the Seminole Indians, the committee ask leave to remark, that the different savage tribes living within and on the borders of the Floridas, denominated Seminole Indians, were principally fugitives from the more northern tribes, resident within the limits of the United States. After the treaty of 1814, with the Creek Indians, a considerable addition was made to the number of those fugitives, as the Indians who were dissatisfied with the provisions of that treaty took refuge in the Floridas, cherishing. there can be little doubt, feelings of hostility to the United States. These feelings seem to have been strengthened by the influence of foreign emissaries who had taken up their residence among them; among them, as the most conspicuous, were Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister. In this state of things it appears that the executive department of the government deemed it necessary for the security of the frontier, to establish a line of forts near the southern boundary of the United States, and to occupy those fortifications with portions of the regular forces, and by these means peace was maintained with the Indians until the spring or summer of 1817, when the regular forces were withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a considerable distance west of the Georgia line. But it seems that about this time a border warfare was commenced between the Seminole Indians and the frontier inhabitants of Georgia. It is difficult to determine with certainty who commenced those hostilities, or on whom the greatest injuries were inflicted: Gen. Gaines, however, demanded a surrender of the Indians who had committed outrages on the frontier of Georgia. With this demand they refused to comply, alleging that the first and the greatest aggressions had been made by the white men. In consequence of this refusal, Gen. Gaines was authorized by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to remove the Indians still remaining on the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty made with the Creeks in 1814; in so doing he is told that it might be proper to re ain some of them as hostages, until reparation was made for the depredations committed by the Indians. In pursuance of this discretionary authority, Gen. Gaines ordered a detachment of near 300 men, under the command of Major Twigg, to surround and take an Indian village, called Fowl-town, about fourteen miles from Fort Scott, and near to the Florida line. This detachment arrived at Fowl-town in the night, and the Indians taking the alarm, and flying to an adjacent swamp were fired on by the detachment, and one man and one woman killed. Two Indians were made prisoners; the detachment returned to Fort Scott. A day or two afterwards, as stated by Captain M'Intosh, who was of the party, about the same number of troops paid a second visit to the same village, (as he states) for the purpose of obtaining property. While loading their waggons with corn, and collecting horses and cattle, they were fired upon by the Indians, and a skirmish ensued, in which a small loss was sustained on both sides. It is stated by Captain Young, the topographical engineer, that this town contained about 45 Indian warriors, besides women and children.

A few days after the affair of Fowl-town, Lieut. Scott, with a detachment of 40 men, 7 women, and some children, ascending the Appalachiola with clothing and supplies for the garrison at Fort Scott, when within a few miles of that place, was attacked by a party of Indians; himself and his whole party fell victims to their fury, except 6 men, who made their escape, and one woman made prisoner.

From this time the war became more serious: the Indians in considerable numbers were embodied, and an open attack was made on Fort Scott, General Gaines, with about 600 regular soldiers, was confined to the garrison. In this state of things, information having been communicated to the War department. Gen. Jackson was ordered to take the field; he was advised of the regular and militia force, amounting to 1800 men, provided for that service, and the estimated force by Gen. Gaines of the enemy, (said to be 2,800 strong); and directed, if he should consider the force provided insufficient to beat the enemy, to call on the Governor of the adjoining States, for such portions of the militia as he might think requisite. On the receipt of this order, General Jackson, instead of observing the orders of the Department of War, by calling on the Governor of Tennessee, then in Nashville, near the place of his residence, chose to appeal (to use his own expressions) to the patriotism of those who had served under him in the last war. One thousand gun men, and two companies of what were called *life guards*, with the utmost alacrity volunteered their services from the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and repaired to his standard. Officers were appointed to command this corps by the General himself, or by other persons acting under his authority. Thus organized, they were mustered into the service of the United Stases.

About the time General Jackson was organizating this detachment of volunteers in the States of Tennessee, or, perhaps, previously there to; General Gaines was likewise employed in raising forces among the Creek Indians. There was this difference in the two cases—General Jackson raised his army in disregard of positive orders; General Gaines, without orders, took upon himself the authority of raising an army of at least 1,600 Creek Indians, appointing their offices, with a Brigadier-general at their head, and likewise mustering this force in-to the service of the United States.

While your Committee feel a pleasure in applauding the zeal and promptitude that have marked the military conduct of these General Officers on many former occasions, they would fell themselves wanting in their duty to the Senate and the nation, if they did not express their decided disapprobation of the conduct of the Commanding Generals, in the steps they took to raise and organize the force employed on this occasion. There was no law in existence that authorized even the President of the United States to raise or accept the service of volunteers. The law passed for that purpose had expired in the year 1815. The constitution of the United States gives to Congress exclusively, the power of raising armies, and to the President and Senate the power of appointing the Officers to command those armies when raised. The constitution, likewise gives Congress power to provide for calling forth the millitia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions; sut reserves to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers. In conformity with the last recited provision of the constitution, the Congress of the United States have passed laws authorizing the President, when the contingencies above alluded to should happen to all on the Governors, or any militia officers of the respective States, for such portions of the militia as he might deem requisite for the occasion; and in strict observance of these laws was Gen. Jackson ordered to call on the Governors of the States adjacent to the seat of war, for the requisite militia force.

It is with regret that the committee are compelled to declare, that they conceive General Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the Department of War, the constitution, and laws; that he has taken upon himself, not only the exercise of those powers delegated to Congress, as the sole legislative authority of the nation, and to the President and Senate, as it relates to the appointments, but of the power which had been expressly reserved to the States, in the appointment of the officers of the militia—a power the more valuable to the States, because, as they had surrendered to the General Government the revenues and physical force of the nation, they could only look to the Officers of the militia as a security against the possible abuse of the delegated. The Committee find the melancholy fact before them, that military Officers, even at this early stage of this Republic, have, without the shadow of authority, raised an army of at least 2,500 men, and mustered them into the service of the United States; 280 Officers have been appointed, and their rank established, from an Indian Brigadier-General down to the lowest subaltern of a company. To whom were those officers accountable for their conduct? Not to the President of the United States; for it will be found that it was not considered necessary even to furnish him with a list of their names; and not until the pay rolls were made out and payment demanded, were the persons known to the Department of War. And in this place it is proper to observe, that General Jackson seemed to consider those officers, of his own creation, competent to discharge all the functions of officers appointed by the authority of the General or State Governments for we find of them detailed afterwards to sit on a general court-martial, on a trial of life and death. Might not, on the same principles, General Jackson have tried, condemned, and executed any officer of the Georgia militia, by the sentence of a court-martial, composed of officers created by him, and holding their assumed authority by the tenour of his will?

Your committee will dismiss this branch of the subject, by observing, that consistently with the character and genius of our Government, no officer, however high or exalted his station, can be justified for an infraction of the constitution. It is an offence against the sovereignty of the nation; this sovereignty being vested in the great body of the people. The constitution is the written expression of their will, and above the control of all the public functionaries combined. And when that instrument has been violated, the people alone have power to grant the indemnity for its infraction; and all that can be said in favour of the officer who transcends his constitutional powers must be taken, not in justification of the act, but in mitigation of the enormity of the offence committed. With this view of the subject, which they conceive to be a correct one, the committee have in vain sought for an excuse for the commanding general. He has stated in his letter to the Secretary of War, assuming the power to judge for the national legislature, that a volunteer force of mounted gun men would be the least expensive and the most efficient. His duty was to execute the orders of his superior officers, not to disobey them; to observe and enforce the laws, not to violate them; obedience and subordination are the first and highest duties of a soldier, and no one knew better the truth of, and necessity for, observing this maxim, than the officer in question. For the truth of this observation we have his own declaration. In his letter to the Secretary of War, of the 20th of January, 1818, he says. "Your letter enclosing your general ordirs of the 29th ult. has been received; like yourself, I have no other feelings to gratify, than those connected with the public good, and it gives me pleasure to find we coincide in those opinions, calculated to produce it. Responsibility now rests where it should, on the officer issuing the order; and the principles acknowledged is calculated to insure that subordination so necessary to the harmonious movement of every part of the military machine."

It is to be regretted, that an officer who seemed to be so perfectly acquainted with what belonged to the duty of others, should have been so totally regardless of, or unconscious of, his own: and while the committee are willing to admit, that the volunteer forces called into service by Genetal Jackson were more efficient and less expensive than the militia, had he confined himself to the usual proportion of officers, this they conceive should not be urged as an argument in favour of employing them, or plead in justification of the unlawful act; for if these reasons be considered conclusive, and should be acquiesced in they will be applied with increased force (fortified by this precedent) in all future wars; an army of regulars will be considered (as they really are) more efficient and less expensive, than either the volunteers, if authorized by law, or the militia: and the officer at the head of such army (acting on the principles before stated and encouraged by the acquiescence of the nation) may dispense with the militia altogether, and increase the regular army to any extent that folly or ambition may suggest; and all this under the plea of necessity. The committee can scarce imagine a possible case that may occur in a future war, where the necessity will be less strong than in the present. This war was waged when the United States were at peace with all the world except this miserable undisciplined banditti of "deluded Indians" and fugitive slaves; their whole strength, when combined, not exceeding 1000 men, opposed to whom (previous to Gen. Jackson's taking the command) and under Gen. Gaines were a force of 1,800 regular and militia—besides the 1,500 friendly Indians, illegally subsidized by the last mentioned general? What then in this state of the case becomes of the plea of necessity? And if it be admitted in this case to justify or palliate an act of military usurpation, the committee would anxiously inquire where it is to be disallowed or denied? And here the committee, having pledged themselves faithfully to disclose facts and impartially to draw

conclusions, beg leave to remark, that the conduct of the commandig General, in raising this volunteer corps, was reprobated by the War Department, as will appear by the letter of the Secretary, dated the 20th day of January, 1818; and it is but justice to the department to state, that it was not until the officers that had assisted in thus officering and organizing this corps, were examined by committee, that they were apprised of the illegality of the measure; for there is nothing to be found in Gen. Jackson's letters on this subject, to the Secretary of War, of the 12th, 13th and 20th of February, 1818, from which it can be fairly inferred, that he had appointed a single officer: indeed it would seem from a fair interpretation of those letters, that the officers, *at least*, were of the regular militia of the States, and that the only departure from his orders by the General was, his having called on the subordinate officers of the militia, instead of the Governor of the State of Tennessee, and his preference of mounted men to infantry; and it will also appear from the letters aforesaid, that had the Department of War disapproved of this conduct, and determined to countermand the order of General Jackson in raising this force, no order to that effect could have reached him before he had arrived at the seat of war, and of course the army might have been disbanded in sight of the enemy, and the object of the campaign thereby jeopardized and perhaps defeated.

The committee will next take notice of the operations of the army in the Floridas, whither they were authorized to pursue the enemy; and connected with this authority, it was enjoined on Gen. Gaines, to whom the first order to this effect was given, that in case the enemy took refuge under a Spanish garrison, not to attack them there, but to report the fact to the Secretary at War; and the observance of this order the committee conceive was equally obligatory on General Jackson, who succeeded to the command; at least it must have clearly evinced the will of the Secretary of War on that point: and how far this injuction was observed, will be found by what followed. It appears that General Jackson advanced into Florida with a force of 1800men, composed of regulars, volunteers, and the Georgia militia: and afterwards, on the 1st of April, was joined by General M'Intosh and his brigade of 1,500 Indians, who had been previously organized by General Gaines; opposed to whom, it appears from the report of Captain Young, topographical engineer, and other evidence, that the whole forces of the fugitive Seminole Indians and runaway negroes, had they all been embodied could not have exceeded 900 or 1000 men, and at no time did half that number present themselves to oppose his march, of course little or no resistance was made.

The Mickasuky towns were first taken and destroyed; the army marched upon St. Mark's a feeble Spanish garrison, which was surrendered "without firing a gun," and then occupied as an American post; the Spanish commandant having first, by humble entreaties, and then by a timid protest, endeavoured to avert the measure. Here Alexander Arbuthnot was found, taken prisoner, and put in confinement, for the purpose, as it was stated by General Jackson, "of collecting evidence to establish his guilt;" and here also were taken two Indian Chiefs, one of whom pretended to possess the spirit of prophesy; they were hung without trial, and with little ceremony.

This being done, and St. Mark's garrisoned by American troops, the army pursued their march eastward to Suwaney river, on which they found a large Indian village, which was consumed, and the Indians and negroes were dispersed; after which the army returned to St. Mark's bringing with them Robert C. Ambrister, who had been taken prisoner on their march to Suwaney. During the halt of the army for a few days at St. Mark's a general court-martial was called, Arbuthnot was arraigned, found guilty, sentenced to suffer death, and hung.

Ambrister was tried in like manner, found guilty, and sentenced to whipping and confinement. General Jackson annulled the sentence, and ordered him to be shot; and this order was executed.

It appears by the testimony, that the army had arrived at St. Mark's, on their return from Suwaney, on the 25th of April; and on the 26th, General Jackson writes to the Secretary of War in the following manner:—"I shall leave this in two or three days for Fort Gadsden, and, after making all necessary arrangements for the security of the positions occupied, and detaching a force to scour the country west of the Appalachicola, I shall proceed direct to Nashville; my presence in this country can be no longer necessary. The Indian forces have been divided and scattered; cut off from all communication with those unprincipled agents of foreign nations, who have deluded them to their ruin, they have not the power, if the will remains, of annoying our frontier." It appears, however, by the conduct of the commanding General, that he had, at this time, looked to different movements, for, at the time he was writing this letter, as will be seen by the testimony of Capt. Call and Surgeon Bronaugh, he had despatched Lieutenant Sands to Mobile, to forward on a train of artillery to a given point, to be made use of in reducing Pensacola and the fort of Barancas, should that measure be thereafter thought proper; having made these arrangements, the army marched to Fort Gadsden, on the Appalachicola river. There, as stated by Gen. Jackson, and confirmed by the testimony of Colonel Butler, information wrs received by a private letter, written from a merchant at Pensacola to Mr. Doyle, and shown to Gen. Jackson, that a number of Indians had recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spanish inhabitants of that place, & were receiving aid and confort from the garrisos. On the receipt of this intelligence, the resolution seems to have been taken, to garrison that place with American troops; and after a march of about 20 days, having met his artillery, General Jackson, with about 1,200 men, the rest having been discharged, appeared before Pensacola, the capital of the province. The place was taken with scarce the show of resistance. The Governor had escaped, and taken refuge in the fort of the Barancas; to which place, distant about 6 miles, the army marched, and the fortress was invested on the 25th of May; and a demand being made for its surrender, and refused, the attack on the fortress by land and water commenced, and after the bombardment and cannonading had been kept up for a part of two days, and some lives lost, the fortress was surrendered, the garrison made prisoners of war, and the officers of the government, civil and military, transported to the Havannah, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation; which terms Gen. Jackson, in his letter of 2d June, 1818, declares "were more favourable than a conquered enemy would have merited."

The civil and military government of Spain thus annulled, General Jackson thought it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States, as more favourable to the commerce of the United States; and for this purpose Captain Gadsden was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of General Jackson, that department of the new government was organized. The Spanish authorities being thus put down by the sword, both civil and military, a new government was established for this newly acquired territory, the powers of which, both civil and military, were vested in military officers. And General Jackson having declared in numerous communications to the Department of War that the Seminole war was closed, and the object of the campaign at an end, he returned to his residence at Nashville, State of Tennessee. And here it would have given the Committee sincere pleasure to have stated that the history of the campaign had closed; but facts which it becomes now their duty to report require that history to be continued. On the 7th of August, 1818, more than two months after his consummation of the conquest of West, and part of East Florida, he issued an order to General Gaines, directing him to take possession of St. Augustine, a strong fortress, and the capital of East Florida. A copy of this order is subjoined to this report, and his reasons for this measure are stated at large in the order, and reiterated and inforced by his letter to the Secretary of War, dated the 10th of the same month, which reasons, fully and beyond the possibility of doubt, discover the motives of the commanding General in all his movements against Spain.

The tendency of these measures by the commanding General seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions.

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives, where those of a different character could be possibly inferred, more especially when it is to affect a character, whose military fame is the pride and boast of the nation; but even such a character becomes more eminently dangerous, when he exalts himself above the majesty of the laws, declares the public will, and becomes the arbiter between the United States and foreign nations. That these high and transcendent powers have been usurped and exercised in the present case, is, it appears to the committee, incontrovertibly evident from the facts, adduced.

The Constitution declares, article sec 8. "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." Surely it was never designed by this provision, that a military officer should first make war, and leave it to Congress afterwards to declare it: this would involve an absurdity that it is unnecessary to expose. It is sufficient to say that the executive authority of the United States, and much less a subordinate officer, has no power to change the pacific relations of the nation. The President of the United States is bound constitutionally to preserve the peace of the country, until Congress declares it in a state of war: he can only, while thus in a state of peace, use the military forces of the nation in three specified cases, that is, "to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." (See Constitution, art I, sec. 8; also, the act for calling forth the militia, passed Feb. 28, 1795.) It will not be pretended, that Spain had invaded the United States, or that Congress had declared war against that nation, and of course the relations of peace did exist between the two countries, at the time General Jackson took possession of the Spanish possessions in the Floridas: these facts being admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is, whether the military conduct of General Jackson was not war against Spain; and on this subject there can be no room to doubt. The capital of a Spanish province is taken by the sword, a fortress is invested and bombarded, lives are lost, and the place surrendered on capitulation, the terms of which are declared "more favourable than a conquered enemy merited;" military officers and men, as well as those in the civil departments of Government, are transported to the West Indies, and a new Government established for the conquered country. If all these acts of hostility combined do not constitute war, the committee confess themselves utterly at a loss for its definition; or if the fact be denied, the consequence of such denial will be a proof that no war was made by the Seminole Indians on the United States, and of course, that the invasion of Florida was an unauthorized act of aggression on the part of the United States; but the committee will pursue this subject a little farther, & examine the reasons offered by the officers commanding, for taking possession of and occupying the Spanish fortresses, more especially Pensacola and the Barancas. These reasons are to be found in his numerous reports to the War Department, and his letter to the Spanish officers who commanded in the different fortresses, and are these:—That Spain had not observed her treaty-stipulations with the United States, as it related to the Florida Indians, and whose peaceable conduct she was bound to guarantee to the United States. That she had furnished those Indians at war with the United States with arms, ammunition, and supplies necessary to carry on the war. Here the committee would observe that they are neither the advocates nor the apologists of Spain; there can be no doubt but she had by the violation of her engagements, given the United States sufficient cause of war; but they defend the constitution by saying that Gen. Jackson had no power to declare nor make the war; that neither he, nor even the President of the United States, had any discretion or power to judge what was or was not cause of war; this the constitution had wisely lodged in Congress. The treaty with Spain still existed; it was made by the constitution, the supreme law of the land, and had Spain violated, on her part, every article of that treaty, still the executive of the United States, who is bound to see the laws "faithfully executed," must, in good faith towards Spain, have observed on our part that treaty; and the obligation of preserving the peace of the nation would have remained until the treaty should have been revoked or annulled by Congress. Furnishing the Indians with arms, ammunition, and supplies, were so many, violations of treaty stipulations, and might have been considered good cause of war by Congraes; but of this General Jackson was not the judge. His duty was pointed out; it was to subdue and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we were at war; for this purpose he was ordered to pursue them into the territorial limits of Spain, and over a part of which territory those Indians had, at least, a qualified right of possession and property. Under these orders no act of aggression on the Spanish authorities could have been designed, nor can any such acts be justified. Spain, before she could become or be made a party to this war, must have merged her neutral character in that of the enemy, and clearly identified herself with the Seminole Indians, and by acts of open and undisguised hostility to Gen. Jackson, have opposed him by physical, not moral force.

But the weakness of the Spanish authorities is urged in justification of this outrage upon on constitution; and is the weakness of an independent power to disparage their neutral rights, or furnish pretences for a powerful neighbour to weaken them further by bostile aggresion? And is it thus we are to be furnished by an American officer with a justification for the dismemberment of Poland, the capture of the Danish fleet by Great Britain, and the subjugation of Europe by Buonaparte; and shall the United States be called upon to imitate the example, or silently acquiesce, and thereby subscribe to doctrines, and approve measures, that are in direct opposition to the repeated and invariable declarations of the government, given to this nation and the world, through the official medium of presidential messages, and the correspondence of all her public Ministers, and sanctioned by all her public laws on the subject of neutral rights? Will it not be said that we have changed our national policy? Shall we not be addressed in the following language, by the nations of Europe?

"The time was when the United States were also weak; she had no navy, she had no army. In those days she was a strong advocate for neutral rights, anxious that free ships should make free goods; that the neutral flag of the Republic should protect all sailing under it, ever protesting against and complaining of the violation of her neutral rights by the belligerents of Europe; but these times have passed away, the nation has tried her strength in battle, and found herself quite equal to the struggle; she has had time to strengthen her army and increase her navy; her former weakness forgotten, her former precepts abandoned, and feeling power, and forgetting right, she walks over a prostrate constitution, to conquer and subdue a miserable and feeble, though neutral colony, whose very weakness (pleaded in excuse for the aggression) should have rather constituted an appeal to a generous people for protection."

In this unfavourable light, the Committee have too much reason to fear, will the civilized world view this transaction; and if sanctioned by the nation, they regret to say there will be too much reason thus to consider it.

But there are still other reasons disclosed and facts developed, that discover the motives of the commanding officer more fully than those above stated. More than two months after this compaign had ended, and the Seminole war was terminated, another expedition is planned, and the land and naval forces of the United States ordered to excute it, which is to reduce the fortress of St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The reasons offered for this measure are stated in his orders to Gen. Gaines, dated Nashville, Aug. 7, 1818, and are as follows:—

"I have noted with attention Major Twiggs' letter, marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain or the officers at Fort St. Augustine would excite the Indians to hostility and furnish them with the means of war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence substantiating this fact, and that the hostile Indians have been fed and furnished from the garrison of St. Augustine This being obtained, should you deem your force sufficient, you will proceed to take and garrison Fort St. Augustine with American troops, & hold the garrison prisoners until you hear from the President of the United States; or transport them to Cuba, as in your judgment, under existing circumstances, you may think best.

"Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, on this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain, it is on the ground of self-preservation, bottomed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justified by giving peace and security to our frontiers; hence the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact of the agents or officers of Spain having excited the Indians to continue the war against us, and that they have furnished them with the means of carrying on the war; this evidence being obtained, you will (if your force is sufficient) permit nothing to prevent you from

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reducing Fort St. Augustine, except a positive order from the Department of War.

"Orders some time since have been given to the officer of the ordnance, commanding at Charleston, to have in readiness a complete battering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointed out; I have no doubt you will find them in readiness.

"I enclose you the report of Capt. Henly, of the naval force on that station; you will open a correspondence with Commandant A. J. Dallas, to insure his co-operation, provided it should be required."

In this projected expedition, it was not thought necessary or expedient to consult the executive branch of the government; the order sent to Gen. Gaines was peremptory, on the discovery being made that the Indians had been supplied with ammunition and provisions, and excited to war; the blow was to be struck, and nothing but an express order from the Secretary of War was to prevent it. Long before this period the commanding general had, by his letters to the Secretary of War, declared the Seminole war at an end, and after which not a single new act of hostility had been committed. Yet in this state of peace, is a military officer directed to ascertain certain facts, and on such facts being substantiated to make war on the neutral colony of a nation in peace and amity with the United States; thus disregarding not only the legislative and executive authorites of the United States, but setting at naught the usages of all civilized nations, by making war without a previous and public declaration. Were this nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exercise of military ambition, more then this could scarcely have been expected. It is with pain the committee are constrained to make these observations; but where the vital principles of the constitution have been violated, as they conceive, it would be criminal in them, under the instructions they have received from the Senate, and the duty they owe the nation, to be silent. Silence on their part would have been considered an acquiescence in those measures, and they fear this precedent and example may be pleaded and followed on future occasions.

If those things be admitted in the south, will they not be considered as authorized in the north? Are there not fortresses there to be taken, and provinces to be conquered, and are there not Indians in that quarter likewise, and may not the officer in command find means to prove that those Indians have been, or hereafter may be furnished by the British with arms and munitions of war; and if so, may he not follow the example set in the south, and add something to his stock of military fame by reducing the British fortresses of Canada, and unfurling the star spangled banner of this nation on the walls of Quebec?

We hope better things of the distinguished officer at the head of our armies, and we had hoped better things of the Hero of New Orleans, but we have been disappointed, and if the conduct of the officers in the south be sanctioned and approved by the nation, we are free to declare that the reduction of Quebec (where Montgomery fell, unable to conquer) would present a much stronger claim to public approbation.

It is necessary here to remark, that a copy of the orders issued by Gen. Jackson, to Gen. Gaines, for the reduction of St. Augustine, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, and a countermanding order promptly despatched to Gen. Gaines, which reached him before the military expedition set on foot by Gen. Jackson had commenced; and thus was suddenly arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitutional as it was impolitic), and which might, as stated by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 8th day of September, 1818, have involved this nation in a war with all Europe.

In thus promptly prohibiting the unauthorized seizure at the will of a commanding General, of the possessions of a neighbouring nation with whom the United States are at peace, the committee recognize that sacred regard to the rights of of other nations, which ought never to be departed from by the executive of a free country, and that vigilant attention to the conduct of the officers of the army which is necessary to secure a due subordination of the military to the civil power.

They consider that on this occasion the executive of the United States has (by promptly restoring St. Mark's and Pensacola, wrested from Spain, in violation of instructions) pursued the course that the constitution demanded, that all former precedents justified, and to which the public sentiment gave a decided approbation.

In reveiwing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister your committee cannot but consider it as an unnecessary act of severity on the part of the commanding General, and a departure from that mild and humane system towards prisoners, which in all our conflicts with savage or civilized nations, has heretofore been considered, not only honourable to the national character, but conformable to the dictates of sound policy. These prisoners were subjects of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace. Having left their country, and united their fates with savages, with whom the United States were at war, they forfeited their claim to the protection of their own government and subjected themselves to the same treatment which might, according to the practice and principles of the American government, be extended towards those with whom they were associated. No process or reasoning can degrade them below the savages with whom they were connected. As prisoners of war, they were entitled to claim from the American Government, that protection which the most savage of our foes have uniformly experienced, when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shoudders at the idea of a cold blooded execution of prisoners disarmed, and in the power of the conqueror. And although savages, who respect no laws, may, according to the strict principles of the law of nations, have their own system of cruelty inflicted on them, by way of retaliation, it is believed that such a system would degrade and debase the civilized nation whom could resort to it, and is not only repugnant to the mild principles of the Christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which distinguish the American character. Retaliation, in the United States, has always been confined to specified acts of cruelty. It is not believed that any attempt has ever been made to retaliate for charges so general as those exhibited against Arbuthont and Ambrister, viz. "Inciting the Indians to war." During the revolutionary war, only two cases occured of persons seized for purposes of retaliation, neither of whom was executed. The case of Asgill, seized on account of the murder of Huddy; and Governor Hamilton of Vincennes, for specific acts of cruelty also. Hamilton was confined for a short time with rigour, and afterwards released. During the late war, marked with sme cases of cold blooded massacre on the part of our enemy, particularly tho one at the river Raisin, no such measure as retaliation was resorted to.

The principle assumed by the commanding General—that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the United States, while we were at peace with Great Britain, "became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death," is not recognized in any code of national law. Nothing can be found in the history of civilized nations which recognizes such a principle, except a decree of the Executive Directory of France, during their short carreer of folly and madness, which declares, that neutrals found on board enemies' ships should be considered and treated as pirates.

The committee forbear to make any other remarks on the violation of the usual and accustomed forms in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnolt and Ambrister, except that even despots claiming to exercise absolute power cannot, with propriety, violate their own rules.

Having detailed a court martial, for the purpose of trying the prisoners, the commanding General, by his own authority, set aside the sentence of the court, and substituted for that sentence his own arbitrary will. In trials involving the life of an individual, a strict adhereuce to form is in ordinary cases considered the best security against oppression and injustice.

A departure from these forms is calculated to inflict a wound on the national character and tarnish the laurels so justly acquired by the commanding General by his former victories. Such are the facts as they appear to the committee, and such are the views taken by them of the important subjects referred to their consideration, and together with their report, they submit various depositions and documents to which, and to the correspondence and documents relating to the Seminole war, communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, at the last and present session, they refer.

[Numerous documents accompany this report, which fully prove all the statements made in it.]

TWENTY-FIRST.

Calcutta Lottery.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 3833, a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 992, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 173 178 and 3217 Prizes of 5000 Rupees each.
Nos. 728, 921, 1325, 1589, 3092, 4142, & 5260, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1167, 1198, 1223, 2388, 4046, 4259, 4276, 4354, 4829, 5344, 5541, and 5672, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 188, 213, 596, 942, 1031, 1096, 1112 1436, 1536, 1551, 1627, 2350, 2523, 2454, 2992, 3151, 3955, 4009, 4537, 4754, 5113, 5137, 5243, 5338, 5430, 5536, and 5559, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 1019 and 3291, Prizes of 5000 Rupees each.
No. 262, 750, 884, 5068, 5406 and 5791, Prizes of 1000 Rs. each.
No. 176, 918, 953, 1028, 1062, 2147, 2241, 3303, 3625, 3859, and 3986, Prizes of 500 Rs. each.
No. 376, 940, 1444, 1468, 1534, 2122, 2694, 3029, 3032, 3049, 3262, 4284, 4361, 4606, 4846, 5144, 5407, 5515, 5525 and 5945, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 331 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 5558 Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 304 558 984 1058 2510 2516 3436 3512 and 5109 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
No. 579 838 1613 1811 2010 3120 3366 3527 3799 4332 1959 and 5280 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
No. 139 257 902 1271 1371 1472 2275 3465 3773 3877 3924 4086 4706 5056 5609 and 5625 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1819.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3288 1189 Prizes of 10,000, Sa. Rs. each
Nos. 441 232 1736 532 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs.. each.
Nos. 5412 5336 1133 4621 4811 3003 5734 5019 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 681 790 2296 1921 2004 346 4551 923 4795 5829 2843 1101 3572 3775 4563 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	3 0 00
In Bond,	Nominal,	
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	120 0 00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60 0 00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2 0 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28 0 00
CANVAS, No. 1 to 4, no demand,	per bolt.	30 0 00
" 5 to 8,	" "	
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00 2 25
Sumatra,		
Buds,		none
Malabar,		
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68 0 00
Bourbon,		55 0 00
COCHINEAL. good,	per pound.	16 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18 0 00
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	57 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22 2 00
Plate,	" "	23 0 00
Bolts,	" "	23 0 00
Slab,	" "	23 0 00
Persian,	" "	22 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3 2 00
Brazil,	" "	
CORDAGE, no demand,	" per cwt.	27 0 00
Patent,	" "	

COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt,	220 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		250 0 00
Bowaughur,		190 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	Nominal,	195 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Kutch,		180 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Mangrole & Pore.		170 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat of 22 maunds.	40 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50 0 00
1st sort,	" "	
2d ditto,	" "	
3d ditto,	" "	
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50 0 00
GHEE, Carranchy,	per Bombay maund	7 2 00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62 0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	19 0 00
GUM Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110 0 00
Gamboge,	Europe market,	
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,		
Myrrh,		11 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	9 0 00
GUNNEES,	" per 100	18 0 00
HEMP, Koucan,	per Bombay Candy	115 0 00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80 0 00
HATS, good,	each.	10 0 00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 33 seers	12 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62 0 00
English Square,	" "	42 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	
Nails 2 & 3 Inch,	" per cwt	
4 & 10,	" "	
Hoops,	" per cwt.	
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10 0 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	9 2
Sheet	" "	11 0 00
Red,	" "	12 0 00
White	" "	14 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3 0 00
MACE, good,	per pound	3 2 00
MUNJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	" "	7 0 00
Bussorah,	" "	4 2 00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	63 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 1 00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3 1 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3 3 00
PADDY,	per Moora	30 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.	
Black	" "	00 1 10
Green	" "	1 0 00
Yellow	" "	00 0 80
Red	" "	00 0 80
Blue,	" "	00 2 88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	182 0 00
Bleatcole,		142 0 00
Eastern,		130 0 00
PITCH,	per barrel	20 0 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	88 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6 2 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45 0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	12 2 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a Bbay md.	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16 2 00
Bengal,		none
SPIRITS, Brandy	per Gallon	5 0 00
Hollands	per Case	30 0 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	per	11 0 00
Bundle,	" "	12 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers 1 seer	7 0 00
Ditto Chips in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		6 0 00
Candy Christl,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10 2 00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10 0 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50 0 00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	per " box	18 0 00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11 0 00
TURPENTINE,	per barrel	
Spirits,	per gallon	4 2 00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40 0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10 2 00
VERDIGREASE,	per cwt.	
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 3 75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40 0 00
Port,	" "	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	300 0 00
WHEAT, Jambooser,	per Candy of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Ditto Surat,		32 0 00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	490 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	475 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight. 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, Bbay Rs. 110 per 100 Sicca. on Madras.

No variation has taken place in the market, since one last; high prices are still demand for Cotton and Grain of all kinds are a shade higher.

Freights are however likely to improve, and when the produce of both Gulfs, pour in upon us, are likely to be sought after.